

THE NATIONAL COLLEGIATE
ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

PROCEEDINGS OF THE
EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION
HELD AT
ATLANTA, GA.,
DECEMBER 28, 1923

PROCEEDINGS OF THE EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL
CONVENTION OF THE NATIONAL COL-
LEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION,
DECEMBER 28, 1923.

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1924.

PRESIDENT.

Brigadier General Palmer E. Pierce, Room 1207, 26 Broadway, New York,
N. Y.

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ex officio.)

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Captain T. R. Kurtz, United States Naval Academy.
Dr. J. H. McCurdy, International Y. M. C. A. College.
Dr. G. L. Meylan, Columbia University.
Dr. J. E. Raycroft, Princeton University.

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The president and secretary, *ex officio*.

Major J. L. Griffith.
Professor H. N. Lendall.

Dr. J. H. McCurdy.
Dr. G. L. Meylan.
Dr. J. E. Raycroft.

* Elected by the Council.

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 United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., Vice Admiral Henry B. Wilson, U. S. N., Superintendent.
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 University of Colorado, Boulder, Colo., George Norlin, Ph. D., President.
 University of Delaware, Newark, Del., Walter Hulihan, Ph. D., D. C. L., President.
 University of Detroit, Detroit, Mich., Rev. John P. McNichols, S. J., A. M., President.
 University of Florida, Gainesville, Fla., Albert A. Murphree, LL. D., President.
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University of New Hampshire, Durham, N. H., Ralph D. Hetzel, LL. D., President.
 University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C., Harry Woodburn Chase, Ph. D., President.
 University of Oklahoma, Norman, Okla., James S. Buchanan, LL. D., Acting President.
 University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa., J. H. Penniman, Ph. D., LL. D., Provost.
 University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa., John G. Bowman, LL. D., Chancellor.
 University of Rochester, Rochester, N. Y., Rush Rhees, D. D., LL. D., President.
 University of the South, Sewanee, Tenn., Benjamin F. Finney, Vice Chancellor and *ex-officio* President.
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 University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tenn., H. A. Morgan, LL. D., President.
 University of Texas, Austin, Texas, R. E. Vinson, D. D., LL. D., President.
 University of Vermont, Burlington, Vt., Guy W. Bailey, LL. D., President.
 University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Va., Edwin A. Alderman, D. C. L., LL. D., President.
 University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis., Edward A. Birge, Sc. D., LL. D., President.
 Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn., J. H. Kirkland, Ph. D., D. C. L., LL. D., Chancellor.
 Virginia Military Institute, Lexington, Va., Edward W. Nichols, President.
 Washington University, St. Louis, Mo., Robert S. Brookings, LL. D., President.
 Washington and Jefferson College, Washington, Pa., Simon Strouse Baker, M. S., President.
 Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va., Henry L. Smith, Ph. D., President.
 Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., Leroy A. Howland, Ph. D., Acting President.
 Westminster College, New Wilmington, Pa., W. Charles Wallace, D. D., President.
 West Texas State Normal School, Canyon, Texas, ——— President.
 West Virginia University, Morgantown, W. Va., Frank B. Trotter, LL. D., President.
 West Virginia Wesleyan University, Buckhannon, W. Va., Elmer Guy Cutshall, B. D., Ph. D., President.
 Williams College, Williamstown, Mass., Harry A. Garfield, LL. D., President.
 Worcester Polytechnic Institute, Worcester, Mass., Ira N. Hollis, L. H. D., Sc. D., President.
 Yale University, New Haven, Conn., James Rowland Angell, Litt. D., LL. D., President.

ALLIED MEMBERS.

The Kansas Intercollegiate Athletic Conference, comprising:

Kansas Normal College.	Ottawa University.
Washburn College.	Friends' University.
Fairmount College.	McPherson College.
College of Emporia.	Cooper College.
Bethany College.	Kansas Wesleyan University.
Southwestern College.	Hays Normal College.
St. Mary's College.	Midland College.
Baker University.	Bethel College.
State Manual Training School.	St. John's College.

The Iowa Athletic Conference, comprising:

Coe College.	Leander Clark College.
Cornell College.	Simpson College.
Grinnell College.	Penn College.
Highland Park College.	Des Moines College.
Iowa Wesleyan University.	Parsons College.

The Rocky Mountain Faculty Athletic Conference, comprising:

University of Colorado.	University of Utah.
Colorado State School of Mines.	Utah Agricultural College.
Colorado College.	Colorado Agricultural College.
University of Denver.	Montana State College.

The Pacific Northwest Conference, comprising:

Oregon Agricultural College.	Whitman College.
Washington State College.	Willamette University.
University of Montana.	Pacific University.
University of Oregon.	University of Washington.
University of Idaho.	

The Pacific Coast Athletic Conference, comprising:

University of California.	University of Idaho.
Leland Stanford Jr. University.	University of Oregon.
Oregon State Agricultural College.	State College of Washington.
University of Southern California.	University of Washington.
University of Montana.	

The Colored Intercollegiate Athletic Association, comprising:

Howard University.	Virginia N. and I. Institute.
Lincoln University.	Virginia Theological Seminary and
Union University.	College.
Shaw University.	Hampton Institute.

The Southern California Intercollegiate Athletic Conference, comprising:

California Institute of Technology.	University of California, Southern
Occidental College.	Branch.
Pomona College.	University of Redlands.
	Whittier College.

Indiana Intercollegiate Conference, comprising:

Indiana State Normal School.	Purdue University.
De Pauw University.	Rose Polytechnic.
Wabash College.	Notre Dame.
Butler College.	Normal College A. G. U.
Franklin College.	Manchester College.
Hanover College.	Indiana Dental College.
Earlham College.	Huntington College.
Oakland City College.	Central Normal.
Evansville College.	Indiana Central College.
Indiana University.	

Western Interstate Collegiate Association, comprising:

Columbia College.	La Crosse State Normal School.
De Paul University.	St. Viator College.
Luther College.	Valparaiso University.

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS.

Lawrenceville School, Lawrenceville, N. J.
 Mercersburg Academy, Mercersburg, Pa.
 New York Military Academy, Cornwall-on-Hudson, N. Y.
 Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass.
 Tome School, Port Deposit, Md.
 University School, Cleveland, Ohio.
 Worcester Academy, Worcester, Mass.

PROCEEDINGS

The Eighteenth Annual Convention of the National Collegiate Athletic Association met, pursuant to the call of the Executive Committee, at Georgian Terrace Hotel, Atlanta, Georgia, Friday, December 28, 1923, at 10 a. m., President Pierce in the chair.

The proceedings of the last convention having been issued in printed form, the reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

The secretary stated that, instead of a roll call, printed slips had been distributed on which those present should record their names. The record thus obtained is as follows:

I. Members (if more than one name is given, the first is that of the accredited delegate):

Alabama Polytechnic Institute: Professor C. L. Hare, Professor Wilbur H. Hutsell, Director Roy Dimmitt.
 Amherst College: Professor A. W. Marsh.
 Baylor University: Dr. J. Homer Caskey.
 Boston College: Mr. F. A. Reynolds.
 Brown University: Professor Fred W. Marvel.
 Butler University: Professor H. O. Page.
 Case School of Applied Science: Professor H. F. Pasini.
 Centre College: Professor C. E. Allen.
 Clemson Agricultural College: Professor D. H. Henry.
 College of Wooster: Professor L. C. Boles.
 Cornell University: Mr. Romeyn Berry.
 Creighton University: Mr. A. A. Schabinger, President John F. McCormick.
 Dartmouth College: Professor James P. Richardson, Dr. John W. Bowler.
 Denison University: Professor W. J. Livingston.
 Drake University: Mr. K. L. Wilson.
 Georgia School of Technology: Dr. J. B. Crenshaw, Professor A. H. Armstrong.
 Hamilton College: Director Albert I. Prettyman.
 Harvard University: Mr. Fred W. Moore, Director William H. Geer.
 Indiana University: Mr. Z. G. Clevenger.
 International Y. M. C. A. College: Dr. J. H. McCurdy, Professor Elmer Berry.
 Iowa State College: Professor S. S. Willaman, Professor Jay W. Woodrow, Director H. Otopalik.
 John B. Stetson University: Professor W. Y. Mickle.
 Johns Hopkins University: Dr. Ronald T. Abercrombie.
 Leland Stanford Jr. University: Mr. Glenn S. Warner.
 Louisiana State University: Mr. M. J. Donahue.
 Mercer University: Mr. Stanley L. Robinson.
 Miami University: Professor H. W. Ewing.
 Michigan Agricultural College: Professor Ralph H. Young, Director A. M. Barron.
 Middlebury College: Professor A. M. Brown.
 Mississippi A. & M. College: Professor W. D. Chadwick.
 Mount Union College: Mr. Lester R. Ruth.
 New York State College: Dr. W. C. Reeder.
 New York University: Director Henry C. Hathaway.

North Carolina State College: Professor J. W. Harrelson.
 Northwestern University: Professor Dana M. Evans.
 Oberlin College: Professor C. W. Savage.
 Oglethorpe University: Mr. Frank Anderson.
 Ohio State University: Dr. Thomas E. French, Dr. J. W. Wilce, Dr. J. H. Nichols, Dr. Frank R. Castleman.
 Ohio Wesleyan University: Mr. G. E. Gauthier.
 Penn. State College: Professor Hugo Bezdek.
 Princeton University: Dr. J. E. Raycroft.
 Purdue University: Director N. A. Kellogg.
 Rutgers College: Professor H. N. Lendall.
 Southern Methodist University: President Charles C. Selecman, Professor J. S. McIntosh, Professor Roy Morrison.
 State University of Iowa: Mr. Howard H. Jones, Mr. George T. Bresnahan.
 Swarthmore College: Dr. E. LeRoy Mercer, Professor Samuel C. Palmer.
 Texas A. & M. College: Director D. X. Bible.
 Tulane University: Dr. Melvin J. White.
 U. S. Military Academy: Lieutenant Colonel H. J. Koehler, U. S. A. (Rtd.), Lieutenant Colonel R. G. Alexander.
 U. S. Naval Academy: Captain T. R. Kurtz, U. S. N.
 University of Akron: Director Frederick S. Sefton, Professor W. A. Moore, Mr. H. E. Sayger.
 University of Delaware: Dr. W. O. Sypherd.
 University of Detroit: Mr. Charles L. Bruce.
 University of Florida: Director J. L. White, Jr.
 University of Georgia: Dr. S. V. Sanford, Professor H. J. Stegeman, Mr. George C. Woodruff.
 University of Kansas: Mr. George Clark.
 University of Maine: Professor R. H. Bryant.
 University of Michigan: Director Fielding H. Yost.
 University of Minnesota: Director F. W. Luehring, Mr. O. S. Zelner.
 University of Missouri: Professor C. L. Brewer.
 University of New Hampshire: Mr. W. H. Cowell.
 University of North Carolina: Director R. A. Fetzer.
 University of Oklahoma: Director Ben G. Owen.
 University of the South: Vice Chancellor B. F. Finney, Professor W. H. MacKellar, Dr. Michael S. Bennett, Mr. B. H. Moore.
 University of South Carolina: Professor H. N. Edmunds.
 University of Tennessee: Professor N. W. Dougherty.
 University of Texas: Professor D. A. Penick, Mr. L. T. Bellmont.
 University of Vermont: Mr. Harold A. Mayforth.
 University of Wisconsin: Professor T. E. Jones.
 Vanderbilt University: Professor Charles S. Brown, Director Dan E. McGugin.
 Virginia Military Institute: Mr. B. B. Clarkson.
 Washington University: Mr. George L. Rider.
 Wesleyan University: Dean Frank W. Nicolson.
 Williams College: Professor G. N. Messer.

II. Associate Members:

Phillips Academy, Andover: Dr. P. S. Page.
 The Tome School: Director A. Pierce Saunders.

III. Local Conferences (Joint Members):

Kansas Intercollegiate Athletic Conference: Professor R. E. Mohler.
 Pacific Coast Intercollegiate Athletic Conference: Professor Leslie J. Ayer.

IV. Non-Members:

1. Colleges:

Birmingham-Southern College: President Guy E. Snively.
 Georgetown College: Mr. M. B. Adams.
 Millsaps College: Director H. F. Zinoski.
 Mississippi College: Professor G. M. Bohler.
 Rhode Island State College: President Howard Edwards.
 St. Mary's College: Mr. S. G. O'Rourke.
 University of Utah: Dr. H. L. Marshall.
 Wittenberg College: Mr. E. P. Godfrey.

2. Schools:

Groton School: Mr. W. J. Jacomb.

3. Individuals:

Mr. R. K. Atkinson, Department of Recreation, Russell Sage Foundation,
 New York, N. Y.
 Dr. A. L. Barker, Mid-West I. C. A. Conference, Ripon, Wisconsin.
 Major John L. Griffith, Commissioner of Athletics, Chicago, Ill.
 Director I. C. Matthey, Y. M. C. A., Atlanta, Ga.
 Professor Fred B. Messing, Nashville, Tenn.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS

Treasurer's Report. The Treasurer presented his annual report, audited by Professor Lendall, showing a balance on hand of \$2226.91, which includes an amount set aside to the credit of the N. C. A. A. Track and Field Meet of \$508.59. The report was accepted and adopted.

Secretary's Report. The Secretary reported that the Council had held four meetings during the year, on December 28, 1922, February 10, 1923, May 24, 1923, and October 12, 1923. He also read the minutes of the meeting of the Council held the evening before in Atlanta, including the following items:

1. President Pierce reported that the necessary steps have been taken to incorporate the Association, and that nothing remained except to hold a meeting of the incorporators, which would be done in connection with this conference of the Association.
2. Voted to recommend for membership in the Association the following institutions: University of Vermont, West Texas State Normal College, University of Delaware, Fordham University, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Washington University, St. Louis; and for associate membership Indiana Intercollegiate Conference, Western Interstate Collegiate Association, Iowa Intercollegiate Association.
3. Voted that the Nominating Committee shall consist of the following, certain substitutions being made on account of the absence of those previously appointed: Dean S. W. Beyer, Iowa State College, Mr. Fred W. Moore, Harvard University, Dr. R. Tait McKenzie, University of Pennsylvania, Major J. L. Griffith, Commissioner of Athletics, Intercollegiate Conference, Professor C. L. Hare, Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Professor Leslie J. Ayer, University of Washington, Dr. H. L. Marshall, University

of Utah, Professor D. A. Penick, University of Texas, Lieutenant Colonel R. G. Alexander, U. S. Military Academy, and Captain T. R. Kurtz, U. S. Naval Academy. This committee was requested to nominate officers for next year as well as members of the rules committees.

4. Voted to ask the Executive Committee of the Council to report at the next annual meeting on the subject of financial support of the Central Board on Officials.

5. After reading a communication regarding coaching of players during a contest, it was voted as the sense of the Council that the baseball code prepared by one of our committees should be better known and should be followed by college teams. Voted to bring the matter to the attention of the Association, stating the action that had been taken by the Western Conference in requiring athletic directors to read the code to the players and to have them subscribe to it. Professor Hare presented a paper with suggestions on this subject.

6. Voted to appoint as Committee on Resolutions Messrs. French, Hare, and Richardson.

7. Messrs. Abercrombie, McCurdy, and Meylan were appointed a committee to prepare resolutions on the attitude of the N. C. A. A. toward the rules of the A. A. U. affecting the eligibility of college athletes.

8. Messrs. Stagg, Crenshaw, and Griffith were appointed a committee to prepare resolutions pertaining to the Olympic games, and plans for the participation of colleges therein.

9. Voted to postpone consideration of an appropriation in aid of the Olympic games until the last-named committee reports, and the results, if any, of its recommendations have been observed, and to recommend similar action to the colleges belonging to the Association.

10. Messrs. McCurdy, Meylan, McKenzie, and Carpenter were appointed a committee to study and report on international intercollegiate athletic relations with students on the continent of Europe, and to represent this Association in relation to a group of students who plan to visit this country from Europe next summer.

11. Voted to recommend to the Association the annual appropriation of \$500 to the Amateur Athletic Federation, with an expression of hope that the other constituent bodies would similarly contribute.

12. Mr. Abercrombie was requested to invite the United States Intercollegiate Lacrosse League to become a joint member of the Association.

13. Voted to have a committee appointed on rules for ice hockey.

Election of Members. The colleges and associations recommended for membership by the Council were elected, together with the following institutions, whose applications came in after the meeting of the Council: Oglethorpe University, Southern Methodist University, Butler University, Tulane University, University of South Carolina, Mississippi A. & M. College, Creighton University, University of Detroit, Louisiana State University, Virginia Military Institute, Mercer University.

Appropriation to the A. A. F. The recommendation of the Council that \$500 be appropriated annually to the Amateur Athletic Federation was adopted by the Association.

N. C. A. A. Swimming Meet. The Committee on Swimming Rules recommended the establishing of a swimming meet for the colleges under the auspices of the N. C. A. A. similar to the track and field meet conducted for several years in Chicago. The

question was left, with power, to the Council, which voted, after the adjournment of the annual meeting, to proceed with the meet this year, leaving details to the Committee on Swimming Rules. A sum of \$200 was appropriated toward expenses of the meet.

N. C. A. A. Track and Field Meet. In accordance with the recommendation of the committee on the meet, it was voted that hereafter there should be no team competition but only individual competition.

International Relations. In accordance with the recommendation of the Committee on International Intercollegiate Athletic Relations, it was voted to request Dr. R. Tait McKenzie, who plans to be in Europe this summer, to represent the Association in this matter in certain countries, and Dr. G. L. Meylan, who expects to go to Europe in September, to do the same in another group of countries.

REPORTS OF DISTRICTS

FIRST DISTRICT.

PROFESSOR CLARENCE W. MENDELL, YALE UNIVERSITY.

In the New England district during the past year there have been very few changes of policy that are in any way striking. Such changes as have taken place have been in line with principles already laid down by the National Collegiate Athletic Association.

The freshman one-year rule is now pretty generally observed although there are three or four institutions still playing freshmen on their varsity teams. Limitation to three years of playing is not quite so general, though more than two-thirds of the colleges observe the rule. Seven institutions now bar transfers from the sports in which they have won letters at other institutions, but so far as returns show there are only two that actually bar them from all sports in which they have participated. All institutions in New England show progress toward the attainment of complete amateurism, and there seems to be also further progress toward bringing the coaches either into the faculty or into positions of close affiliation with the faculty. There has also been some gain in the extent of faculty control of athletics.

There are now active within the New England district three working agreements between groups of colleges. These are distinctly different each from the other, but all are working toward the same end.

The New England Conference, which was in process of formation a year ago, is now a going concern. It includes five institu-

tions, and others show a tendency to join in the near future. Its aims are, first, to bring athletics and physical training into the curriculum as an integral part of education; second, to maintain a uniformly high scholarship standard. The Conference has as a basis for organization a Code, with a preamble stating its purposes. The Code limits expenses to bare necessities and provides that there shall be no preliminary training for more than ten days before the opening of college. Its eligibility rules are strict and include a one-year transfer rule, and a rule that no transfer who has won his letter in another institution shall be permitted to participate again in that sport. Participation in intercollegiate athletics is limited to three years. With regard to summer baseball, a student is allowed to play on any team which is not under the control of the National Baseball Commission, provided he does not personally take money or play under an assumed name. From all reports the Conference is working smoothly and with great benefit to sportsmanship. The present membership consists of the University of Maine, Massachusetts Agricultural College, Rhode Island State College, Connecticut Agricultural College, and the University of New Hampshire.

The Association of New England College Presidents for Conference on Athletics now embraces twelve institutions. This Association is in no way legislative. It was formed for the discussion of matters pertaining to athletics, and has stuck rigidly to its original plan. It aims rather at the formation of public opinion at the colleges than at any direct control. Five of the members of this Association have already put in the requirement that coaches shall be members of the faculty, and others are approaching this same rule. One of the chief topics of discussion during the past year has been the soliciting of schoolboys to go to a particular college, a matter which rests largely with the alumni, but which needs just the sort of publicity which a Conference of this sort can give it. The Conference has also concerned itself seriously and at length with the high cost of athletics, and has been most successful in its primary aim to bring the real problems into the light and to obtain a clarification of ideas.

The third group is composed of Harvard, Yale, and Princeton, although Princeton is not a member of this district. These three colleges work under the agreement published in last year's report and the success has been marked. The agreement published last year was a modification only of the old working agreement. The new points which have been tried out this year are: the elimination of early practice, the elimination of transfer students from the sports in which they have already participated, the elimination of post-season contests, and the limitation of freshman out-of-town games. All of these seem to have proved themselves to be useful regulations. Some question is raised of the hardship im-

posed upon transfer students, but for the present at least no modification is anticipated.

In general, the policy in New England seems to be tending toward informal groupings between institutions that are similar to each other. In each case any control of an institution by the group is avoided. This would seem to be the only way in which the spirit of sportsmanship can be properly fostered.

The year just passed has seen progress in the development of New England associations for various minor sports. Associations in swimming, basket ball, and wrestling are in operation. A boxing association exists potentially but has not been formally constituted. Movements are on foot to establish associations in gymnastics and soccer. These associations do not enforce rigid schedule requirements, nor are they actively legislative, but rather aim at a normal fostering of the minor sports.

A number of things are reported from individual colleges which seem to be worth mentioning in this report. From several institutions come encouraging announcements of the increase in general participation in athletics. Williams has eighty-five per cent of its students in organized physical activities. The Massachusetts Institute of Technology is particularly noteworthy in this regard. In spite of the short time in which intercollegiate athletics have been active at Tech, and in spite of the fact that twenty-five per cent of the student body is technically ineligible to compete, more than fifty per cent of the undergraduates are now taking part in competitive sport. One institution has this year declined to compete any longer with two other colleges because of their lower standards of eligibility and sportsmanship. Wesleyan has gone over to complete faculty control during this past year. Many of the colleges speak with great favor of the provisions in the Code of the Conference. Specific suggestions are as follows:

Boston College is anxious to have games played in neutral cities eliminated and would like to have this question discussed. Boston College, by the way, has had its first freshman team this year and is evidently working toward the freshman rule.

Dartmouth believes that summer baseball rules should either be made uniform or abolished.

From various colleges comes the suggestion that the N. C. A. A. take a definite stand against becoming a legislative body. Formed as it was to be a group for the discussion of college problems as they bear on athletics, there seems to be some fear that the original purpose may be lost sight of.

In general it seems safe to report that the situation in the New England district is most encouraging. Intramural athletics have increased enormously and the general participation in intercollegiate sport is also very much larger than a year ago. Progress has been made all along the line with regard to eligibility require-

ments, scholastic rules have been enforced, and the spirit of friendly coöperation and competition seems to be better now than ever. The problems giving the most trouble at the present time would seem to be the tangible one of proselyting and the perennial difficulty in connection with summer baseball.

SECOND DISTRICT.

PROFESSOR H. N. LENDALL, RUTGERS COLLEGE.

During the past year athletic activities, student interest in sports, and public demand for athletic contests have continued to enlarge and have made heavy gains over the already large proportions of recent years. The institutions of the Second District have shared heavily in this development and in the consequent increasing problems of administration and control. Many there are who view the situation as tending to lower athletic standards and as being entirely out of tune with the aims and purposes of our colleges and universities. The writer feels, however, that, though evils exist, there is a strong force raising the morale of college athletics and which will in the future develop a solution coördinating athletic activity with the curriculum and tending to a better all-round development of college men.

In order to obtain comment from various institutions in this district, a letter has been sent asking for replies on the questions of eligibility and transfer rules, athletic activities, faculty control, as well as pertinent suggestions or recommendations. From these replies some rather gratifying conditions are brought out; first, that there seems to be a growing tendency for the adoption of the three-year rule in the larger as well as many of the smaller institutions. At least seven institutions are putting the rule into effect in September, 1924, and others have had it in effect during the present year. Second, that the migratory rule is being considered with equal favor. Columbia and Cornell have already adopted the rule of the Harvard-Yale-Princeton agreement, and it is being considered by Dartmouth and Pennsylvania. Inasmuch as such a rule does not greatly affect many of the smaller institutions, it is very easy for them to pass such a rule, and many of them are so doing.

All institutions claim to have faculty control, but this undoubtedly exists in varying degrees. It seems very doubtful, where boards are made up of representatives from the faculty, undergraduate body and alumni, in equal numbers, whether the faculty can have the balance of power. Actual faculty control can exist only where eligibility depends on scholastic standing and on the decision of a committee, a majority of whose members belong to the faculty.

The public demand for athletic contests has greatly enlarged

the field of professional football and basket ball. This is particularly true in several of our larger cities, and the situation is becoming a great menace to amateurism and a difficult problem in many of our colleges. Offers of one hundred dollars and more per game, with expenses, are hard for the average athlete to resist. That many of them are accepting such offers and playing under assumed names, is known to be a fact. The solution of this problem is not easy, and there are prospects that the struggle against this form of commercialism will exist for the next few years with the prospects none too bright.

The Second District, comprising New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia, naturally divides itself into three sub-districts or conferences. The Middle Atlantic States Athletic Conference was formed over a year ago, due to the work of Dr. S. C. Palmer of Swarthmore and Dean Howard McClenahan of Princeton. Effort was made for the establishment of a similar conference in Northern New York, but up to the present time has not been successful. Last spring the representative of this district talked with Dr. Chas. S. Miller of the University of Pittsburgh, and with one or two other representatives from Western Pennsylvania institutions, on the possibility of forming such an organization in this district. The feeling was that such a conference was much needed but that it would probably not be organized until some of the larger universities in that section would coöperate on such an undertaking. It is hoped that some further progress can be reported in another year.

The Middle Atlantic States Athletic Conference held its second annual meeting at Philadelphia on December 8, of this year. The various problems of the institutions represented were freely discussed. It was voted that the Conference under the auspices of its committee on games, conduct a tennis tournament for its members this coming spring. The meeting was successful, and undoubtedly the Conference will exert a strong influence throughout this section as time goes on.

We all realize that athletics are necessary to college life and must be a part of every college curriculum. Our problem is to properly coördinate this activity so as to present its right relation in the education of our young men. Scholastic attainment should and must be the first aim of our educational institutions, but the stress and demand for winning teams is, without question, greatly interfering. Should our institutions allow effort to be made to develop a few men of athletic ability, or would it not be better to develop athletics or physical education for all? A possible solution is the stressing of mass athletics and allowing the development of athletic teams to follow as it will.

THIRD DISTRICT.

DIRECTOR H. C. BYRD, UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND.

No report was received from this district.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

DR. S. V. SANFORD, UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA.

To write a report on athletic conditions in the Fourth District without trespassing in a measure on similar work in a part of the Third District is no easy task, for the Southern Intercollegiate Conference has a membership extending from Maryland to Louisiana.

The Southern Intercollegiate Conference.

The Southern Intercollegiate Conference includes all the state universities and nearly all the state technical colleges in the Fourth District, and in Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina of the Third District, and, in addition to these institutions, Vanderbilt University and Tulane University in the Fourth District, and Washington and Lee University in the Third District. This Conference has a membership of twenty-one institutions.

The Southern Intercollegiate Conference is today the controlling force in the Fourth District and in a part of the Third District. The function of this Conference is not only to supervise but to control athletics. It is an organization "with teeth." The members agree to enforce the rules and regulations and eligibility requirements not only in the letter but in the spirit of the law. The members of the Conference are proud of the great work it has accomplished and is accomplishing. If a member is in doubt as to the eligibility of a player, the faculty chairman of athletics submits the case promptly to the executive committee for a ruling. The cases submitted usually involve the interpretation of a rule.

The Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association.

The next strongest association in the Fourth District is the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association. This association has had a long and honorable record. It has strict eligibility rules, and it enforces them. It is an important factor in controlling athletics. It has a membership of fifteen institutions,—the smaller institutions in the Fourth District.

It is gratifying to report that nearly all the institutions that engage in intercollegiate athletics belong to one or the other of these two athletic organizations. It is safe to predict that in a

short time every institution in the Fourth District will become an active member of one of these two bodies. These two organizations are the real factors that govern athletics in this district.

The Five Points.

According to the by-laws of our Association each district representative is required to submit a report on the following points:

(A) "The degree of strictness with which the provisions of the constitution and by-laws and the existing eligibility rules have been enforced during the year."

The migrant rule has proved a blessing in this district, and has been rigidly enforced. Wherever confusion has arisen on this question, it has been due to our definition of a college. During the year the executive committee was asked to rule on eight cases involving the migrant rule. In every case the member involved cheerfully accepted the ruling of the executive committee. Each case submitted to the committee involved the question as to whether or not the student had migrated from a college under our definition of a college.

Year by year the opposition to this rule has grown less and less. The number of cases wherein this rule has worked a hardship have been too few to ask for any reconsideration of this progressive measure. At the annual meeting of the Conference in December, it is thought that the migrant rule will be enlarged so as to include members of the freshman team. The Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association has already taken such a forward step.

The executive committee of the Southern Intercollegiate Conference met many times during the year for the purpose of enforcing or interpreting its rules. I have no hesitancy in stating that the rules were strictly enforced in the Fourth District.

(B) "Modifications or additions to the eligibility code made by institutions, individually or concertedly."

The great problem that remains unsolved in the Fourth District is the summer baseball situation. This perplexing problem is still with us, and will continue to be with us, until the faculty representatives take the matter in hand and bring the issue to an end. We have delayed so long that students have the impression that we are in a measure spineless on this particular issue.

In the Southern Intercollegiate Conference we have the same rule found in all athletic associations:—that no student may play for money or on any league or professional team (one recognized by the American Sports Guide). This rule means little or nothing so far as curbing the evil of summer baseball is concerned.

Our Conference took a step in advance of many other associations and added this statement: "To the list of professional teams thus proscribed shall be added all the teams in any state which the Conference institutions of such state declare professional, and

from which they debar their own players." The Conference institutions in Georgia, Alabama, and Tennessee added to the list of professional teams all teams playing a regular schedule, and those teams playing three or more games a week. This action called for a protest from the small town that wished to use our players on its team, and from the students who wished to engage in summer baseball for pleasure (?). However, the list of such teams was published and was sent to each member of the Conference. Certain prominent athletes decided that such action was too drastic and would not be enforced, particularly if the other Conference institutions did not take similar action in their states. They took matters in their own hands and played on these teams. The executive committee at its meeting in September disqualified all these offenders from further participation in intercollegiate athletics. This action did more to give the Conference a standing in the estimation of the students than any other action we have ever taken. For the first time in some years they realize that the rules and regulations of this Conference mean exactly what they say.

There is a growing belief in the Fourth District, among the larger institutions, that the time has come when we must take one of two positions on the summer baseball question: (a) to prohibit students from playing summer baseball on any team where an admission fee is charged, or (b) to permit students to play for money, except on a league team, and disqualify them from further participation in that sport. This question will constitute the main topic of discussion at the annual meeting of the Conference in December.

The drifting of college players from one section of the country to another to play summer baseball is a real menace to college sports. On an outstanding team this year in another section of the country are two young men who played professional ball on a league team in the Fourth District. So long as we permit students to play summer baseball, this condition of affairs will exist. This is not an isolated instance.

A second modification was made in our rules so that the freshman team could be protected from an undesirable element. A freshman was defined to be a student who enters college for the first time from a high school or preparatory school. In this way a "flunk out" who had already had one year of athletics on a freshman team could not migrate and thereby have another year on a freshman team. We found this rule to be of great service.

(C) "Progress towards uniformity in the conduct of sports and of the activities of intercollegiate athletic associations and local athletic conferences or leagues."

On this point the Fourth District experiences no trouble whatever. The Southern Intercollegiate Conference has a committee

on colleges, the function of which is to divide all the colleges not members of the Conference into two groups: (a) those to which the rules of the Conference apply, and (b) those to which the rules apply only in a limited way. The Southern Intercollegiate Conference and the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association coöperate in every way possible, and thereby secure uniformity of action in the conduct of sports in this district.

(D) "District competitions, if any."

We have never had a competition in which the Fourth District had a contest with the Third District or any other district as a whole. Many of the athletic teams in this district have engaged in intersectional football and baseball games. As I understand point four, this is not what is meant by district competitions.

(E) "Any other facts or recommendations that may be of interest to the Association."

Since the Southern Intercollegiate Conference includes nearly all the state-supported institutions from Maryland to Louisiana, it seems to me that it would be wise to redistrict the third and fourth districts, by adding Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina to the Fourth District. Of the twenty-one members of the Southern Intercollegiate Conference, one-third of the membership is in those three states—University of Maryland, University of Virginia, Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Virginia Military Institute, Washington and Lee University, University of North Carolina, and North Carolina State College. This would make a large district in one sense, but it would be covering only the Conference territory. This might require making eight districts instead of nine. Again, there may be some objection to this plan that has not occurred to me.

A second suggestion is this. Our rules are being published too promiscuously. It is all right if the National Collegiate Athletic Association is getting a royalty. It has occurred to me that it would be a wise thing to have nine special editions printed—a special edition for each district.

For example, the special edition for the Fourth District should contain the rules and regulations of the Southern Intercollegiate Conference. This would insure a great sale of the books, and would make them very popular. It would cost very little to have this plan put into operation. The expense would not be commensurate with the returns. This is only a suggestion for protecting our publications and for increasing the demand for them. I realize that this is a matter for the committee on publications to handle.

Athletic Activities.

FOOTBALL. Football continues to be the most popular sport in the Fourth District. The attendance at the football contests has been exceptionally large, but we are still far behind other sections

of the country. Public interest in such games has been greatly stimulated. The gradual growth of public favor is prompting many cities to erect large stadiums to stimulate intercollegiate sports generally. But if we take the games away from the college campus, we will make them spectacles rather than intercollegiate contests. This tendency to play the games in large commercial centers will soon commercialize the sports and take college athletics from under faculty control.

BASEBALL. Baseball, for many years the most popular sport in the Fourth District, no longer holds the high position it once did. Football has overshadowed it, and professional and semi-professional baseball have also played havoc with college baseball. It is still a sport that must be ranked next to football in popularity. It is the sport that gives us most of our athletic troubles. It is no longer a sport that is self-supporting in the Fourth District.

BASKET BALL. Basket ball is growing in popularity every year. For three years the Conference has held a basket ball tournament in Atlanta under the auspices of the Atlanta Athletic Club, but under the control of a Conference committee. Other institutions not members of the Conference were invited to take part in the tournament provided their teams could qualify under Conference rules. The tournament proved to be a great success from the number of institutions that took part in it, from the interest it aroused in the public toward this particular sport and college sports in general, and from the financial returns. Sufficient funds were received to pay the entire expenses of all visiting teams. The tournament will be held again in February.

TRACK. Track athletics must still receive encouragement to reach the point of public interest it has in other sections of the country. For some reasons we are far behind in our development of this form of athletics. The Conference held a meet this year which was successful, judging from the interest manifested by the colleges, but not from the interest manifested by the public. These meets will be held annually by the Conference.

Seven Conference institutions sent one or more representatives to the National Collegiate Athletic Association Track Meet in Chicago. This meet is growing in popularity in this district, and it will not be long before it will attract large numbers of promising athletes.

The Georgia School of Technology held an Invitation Relay Meet which proved very attractive and successful. Thirty institutions took part in this relay. It is conducted solely for the benefit of athletics, and the teams shared in all the gate receipts. It is believed that it will take its place among the other great athletic events of the country, and that it will stimulate interest among the college students in this form of athletics, and will later create

interest in the general public toward track athletics. It will be held annually by the Georgia School of Technology.

MINOR SPORTS. Tennis, golf, swimming, and other minor sports are encouraged. There is a healthy growth in all outdoor sports.

General Pierce's Visit.

It was my great pleasure to have General Pierce as my guest last July. During the year I had written him several letters urging him to visit me and to address the teachers of Georgia at the Summer School of the University of Georgia on the general subject of athletics. For years it has seemed to me that if we really desire to build a sure foundation for clean sport and high ideals we must begin with the teachers of America, who, in turn, will inculcate these principles in the hearts and minds of the pupils of our great public school system. It is much easier to instruct these young boys than it is to attempt to re-instruct or re-construct them in college.

It is my belief that each summer members of the National Collegiate Athletic Association should visit summer schools where are gathered the progressive teachers of our country, and should talk to them on the place of athletics in modern education, and what constitutes high athletic ideals and sportsmanlike conduct. By not taking advantage of these gatherings of teachers all over the country, we are missing a great opportunity to aid the cause of clean athletics in America. This work, of course, must be done by men high in authority. This is a phase of work that should be undertaken next summer by the National Collegiate Athletic Association.

General Pierce spoke to the teachers, students, and faculty of the Summer School on three different occasions. His talks were excellent from every viewpoint, and were highly praised by the teachers. General Pierce won an affectionate place in the hearts of the teachers of Georgia and the citizens of Athens. He rendered the cause of athletics a real service and he set a fine example for others to follow.

It was my pleasure to have the executive committee of the Southern Intercollegiate Conference as guests also to meet General Pierce, that he might see just how the affairs of that Conference are conducted and that he might talk to them in an intimate way on the great athletic problems of our country.

Conclusion.

Athletics in the Fourth District are on a safe and sane basis. That we still have our problems, we admit, but the day of the "ringer" and the "tramp athlete" is over. Higher ideals in athletics, cleaner sports, and more sportsmanlike conduct prevail in

this district. The sporting writers are aiding us in building up manly sports. More and more they are supporting the faculties of our institutions in solving their perplexing problems. A spirit of coöperation, and not antagonism, now prevails.

There is also a dark side to the picture, but the good outweighs the bad. We have remedied a hundred evils, but we still have with us those who desire to win at any cost. It is gratifying to note that the public is beginning to take notice of those institutions which have men on their teams who were attracted there by improper inducements. Such practices cannot be kept secret. The world today knows what teams are on the square and what are not. It will take time to eradicate this great evil, but the public will not stand for this type of team very much longer. The illegal scholarship in this district is rapidly on the decline. Faculty supervision plus faculty control will in the next few years bring this evil to an end. A brighter day is dawning.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

PROFESSOR RALPH W. AIGLER, UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN.

If closeness of contests, intensity of rivalries, and interest on the part of the public, as evidenced by attendance, are to be considered the basis for forming a judgment, surely the past year has been one of remarkable success in intercollegiate athletics in the Fifth District. The program of stadium construction has been carried on with vigor. The tremendous demand for seat accommodations at the football games has very much encouraged the universities in this respect, and in turn the ever larger capacities have seemed only to add to the insistence on the part of the public generally that they be given accommodations.

It must be realized that a real problem of policy is involved in connection with these stadium programs. What should be the aim? Should provision be made, not only for the members of the university groups—students, alumni, faculty, etc.,—but also for any and all of the public who happen to have the price of admission? It must be conceded by all thoughtful observers that our intercollegiate athletic events, particularly football, have come to be more and more spectacular contests for the delight of sport-lovers generally and the socially inclined, which means that in turn the primary object (and the original excuse) for such contests has been more and more shoved into the background. The larger the percentage of these outsiders (for sake of a better term), inevitably the greater the danger of unseemly and unsportsmanlike displays on the part of the spectators. It is believed that so far as those in the stands are made up of the general university community there is but little to fear as to courteous and

gentlemanly conduct toward teams, officials, and visitors. Most of the cases of disorder, fortunately rare, are attributable, it is believed, to the more or less professional sport followers, probably gamblers. Then, too, the vast sums of money that are handled by reason of these large crowds have given rise to other problems and dangers. There is no need to dwell upon the natural temptations which arise when these immense sums so easily procured are available. There can be no question but that universities must supervise most carefully the expenditure of these funds. Fortunately, for a good many years to come a very proper outlet is available in the way of improvement of general facilities for physical betterment of the student bodies.

Perhaps the most outstanding feature in the administration of intercollegiate athletics in the Fifth District has been the experiment, instituted within the last two years by the Western Conference, of the creation of the office of Commissioner of Athletics. While this plan is still frankly experimental, the experiences so far have indicated its wisdom. No small part of its success so far has been due to the fact that Major Griffith has been available to handle the work of the office.

There has been a great deal of misunderstanding as to just what Major Griffith's duties as Commissioner of Athletics really are. He is not in any sense, as the newspapers have liked to say, the Judge Landis of Western Conference athletics. The Commissioner of Athletics has no powers. He is a clearing-house and an investigator of charges of ineligibility; but perhaps even more important than these duties are his functions in the way of educating the public generally to a better appreciation of the ideals of collegiate and amateur sport.

The creation of the office grew largely out of the feeling that the administration of the amateur rule in college baseball was almost impossible without some such machinery. With the establishment of this plan many people jumped to the conclusion that conditions in this respect were peculiarly bad in the section of the country in which are located the ten universities making up the Western Conference. We distinctly want to repudiate any such suggestion. Our investigations have indicated that conditions in the "Big Ten" were certainly no worse, and at the same time probably not any better, than in the rest of the country generally.

The why and wherefore of an amateur has been discussed for years at great length, and there is no intention to re-examine the general problem here. Basically the justification for the division of athletes into amateur and professional must be found, it is submitted, in one or both of the following: (1) the avoidance of unfair competition, (2) the avoidance of contamination. As a working basis it may very well be considered that one who has

played baseball, for example, for compensation is too skillful to compete on terms of equality with the general run of baseball players. Also it may well be that such compensated player would bring to the game an attitude toward the sport which would be detrimental. However, it is pretty difficult to see how either basic consideration warrants a rule so broad that one who has, for example, won a small prize in running or has earned a small sum in teaching a class of boys to swim, should forever thereafter be tarred as a professional, say in football or golf. The idea here is merely to suggest a question for serious thought, not to propose a solution.

During the past year Major Griffith has carried on a rather general survey of the conditions with reference to alleged improper recruiting of high school and college athletes. He reports that the results of this survey indicate that, while many people at one time or another make charges that such and such high school or college athlete has been tampered with by some interested college or university, and that improper inducements have been offered to persuade the prospective athlete to do this, that, or the other thing, when careful investigation is made of the circumstances, almost invariably it is found that the statement is based on the merest rumor, or that the facts have been grossly distorted. It is true that high school athletes are persuaded in many instances by alumni or students of colleges to attend their institution, but probably eighty per cent of the student bodies of the various universities, whether athletes or not, were persuaded to choose the particular institution at which they are in attendance because of student or alumni influences.

There have been no pronounced changes in the way of eligibility rules or in the matter of athletic control. For years it has been the general practice in the Fifth District for final authority on all athletic matters to be vested in the faculties of the various universities. The Western Conference has had under consideration a proposed rule which would prevent any student who has ever participated in any other university from taking part in intercollegiate athletics. In the Ohio Conference, one of the several district organizations controlling intercollegiate athletics in the Fifth District, the following action was taken, February 21, 1923:

"Voted, that the faculty representative of each institution in the Conference shall report to the secretary of the Conference each year, every member of every intercollegiate team receiving any loan, aid, gift, or scholarship, with the source and amount of the same, this information to be open to all members of the Conference; any man receiving any such loan, aid, gift, or scholarship, and not so reported, to be thereafter ineligible for intercollegiate participation."

This report should not close without some reference to the continued development in intramural athletic activities. While intercollegiate athletics get most of the publicity in most of the educational institutions in this district, there are in operation more or less comprehensive plans for bringing to the student body at large the opportunities and benefits of competitive athletics. In some of the universities remarkably large percentages of the student bodies are engaged in some form of sport.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

PROFESSOR M. F. AHEARN, KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

The report of the Sixth District presented last year by President E. W. Morehouse of Drake University was so thorough and complete in detail that it is a difficult matter to find interesting material for a 1923 report.

There is one correction that should be noted with regard to the Iowa Intercollegiate Association. This organization consists of fourteen colleges, and after perusing a copy of the rules and constitutions of the organization I can say that I am certain that they are as progressive as any state conference in this district. They have a rule that prevents students from competing until they have been in residence one year. At the present time freshmen are allowed to compete, but there is a growing sentiment in favor of requiring one semester of residence prior to competition.

The I. A. A. has accomplished much in the eighteen months that it has been in existence. It has helped materially in raising the standard of sportsmanship in the colleges that are members of this organization. Iowa is well represented in conference memberships, with Iowa University a member of the "Big Ten"; Ames, Drake, and Grinnell of the Missouri Valley Conference; Coe and Cornell of the Mid-West Conference; Morningside and Des Moines College of the North Central; Coe, Cornell, and Dubuque of the Iowa Athletic Conference. Columbia and St. Ambrose belong to a Catholic Conference.

Of the five conferences listed in the last year's report of the N. C. A. A., only the Iowa Athletic Conference, with the membership indicated, is alive. It is expected that the Iowa Intercollegiate Athletic Association will ask for membership at the 1923 meeting in Atlanta.

The Kansas Conference has completed one of the best years of athletics since its founding. Intercollegiate sports have been carried on in a sportsmanlike manner, and there has been very little complaint of ineligibility among the conference schools.

The Kansas Conference still adheres to the principle that "all men are created equal," and permits freshmen to compete in all

intercollegiate games. There is a tendency to admit that a freshman rule is a fine thing for college athletics, yet the smaller colleges fail to adopt it because of the belief that it would drive promising athletes to enroll in a larger institution.

The Missouri State Conference reports indicate that the past year has been most satisfactory from every angle, and that college athletics are becoming more and more popular each succeeding year. In the Missouri Valley, consisting of nine conference schools from Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, and Oklahoma, there has been a strong development of athletics for the masses. Wrestling, boxing, swimming, tennis, and intramural games have made marked progress during the last year. There always has been a general feeling of good fellowship throughout the entire conference, and the past year has been no exception to the rule. Eligibility rules have been strictly adhered to, and in fact the members of the eligibility committee of the Missouri Valley have not been earning their salary for several years.

No direct report has been received from the western part of the district, but from newspaper reports, collegiate publications, and other articles bearing on the subject, we are led to believe that intercollegiate athletics are gaining ground every year. Collegiate athletics in this district, under the wise supervision of the faculty advisers and faculty directors, are making steady progress in all branches of physical training.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

PROFESSOR D. A. PENICK, UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS.

Conditions in the Seventh District are generally good in every way, although there are many unsolved problems still demanding earnest attention.

The dominating conference in this district is the Southwest Athletic Conference, and attention is first called to the successes of the year won by that Conference. The district has at least one national championship to its credit. The University of Texas tennis team, consisting of Lewis N. White and Louis Thalheimer, won the National Intercollegiate Tennis Championship last June at the Merion Cricket Club in Haverford, Pennsylvania. The Kansas Medley Relay Race was won by the team from the University of Texas last spring. The football teams of the Conference have won many notable victories against intersectional teams. Texas University defeated Tulane, Vanderbilt, and Oklahoma University, the latter being in our section but in the Missouri Valley Conference. Texas A. & M. College defeated Sewanee and Louisiana State University. Oklahoma A. & M. played Iowa and Kansas Universities, but was defeated. Several other Southwest

Conference schools played teams from other conferences with varying success. These facts seem to justify the Southwest in asking for greater recognition at the hands of other sections of the country in awarding honors.

This district touches the borders of the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association and the Southern Intercollegiate Conference, the Missouri Valley Conference, and the different state conferences and junior and interscholastic conferences. Other districts will include these sections in their reports except probably those lying in Texas. I shall, therefore, not duplicate their reports.

The Texas Intercollegiate Athletic Association this year added to its membership the state teachers' colleges, of which there are several in the state. Whether this change is helpful to the Association has not yet been determined. One of the former members of the Association is contemplating withdrawing on that account, but the change has not been sufficiently tested.

The Texas Junior College Association consists of practically all the junior colleges of Texas and is functioning well, having modeled its constitution and by-laws largely after the Southwest Conference. There are weak places here that need to be strengthened, as in all other athletic organizations, probably more so because these schools have not as high-class coaches and have not developed as high a state of athletic morals.

The Interscholastic League of Texas, which consists of high schools under the general direction of a committee composed of University of Texas faculty men, has as high a code of athletic standards as any organization in the country. The best regulations of the country are demanded and enforced without partiality by this committee, and the effect upon the schools of the state is truly salutary. Of course, there are weak spots, but they are being lessened yearly, and every effort is being made to improve the morale of the preparatory schools of the state athletically and to teach the boys and their faculties and coaches the proper ethics of gentlemanly sportsmanship.

The comments that follow apply with equal force to all athletic associations in this district except where special mention is made, although the Southwest Conference is taken as the standard of all because it is more representative of the whole district and of the larger athletic interests and has advanced further in applying standards of play and business.

Entrance Requirements.—Naturally entrance requirements vary in different institutions in a given conference and in different conferences, but none are below the standard of the conference concerned. These requirements are strictly enforced, and where an institution becomes lax it is penalized. Such a case developed in a junior college this fall; the man was declared ineligible and the penalty for the institution is still unsettled. Special students

are allowed, but no cases of abuse have arisen, because the institutions that allow special students are very strict about their entry and their work after admission; furthermore, the one-year rule regulates such cases admirably. Special students are not countenanced where there is no one-year rule.

College Standing.—Every organization in this district has strict rules on this point and for the most part is enforcing them. The school that becomes lax suffers irreparably. The conscience of the institutions as a whole is clear on this point, although there may be violations by a few individual instructors.

Absences from School.—The associations as such do not regulate this practice to any extent, but the several institutions are quite strict and long trips requiring long absences are rarely permitted, in most cases never. The Southwest Conference closes its football schedule at Thanksgiving, likewise the T. I. A. A., the former absolutely forbidding post-season games and not allowing its students to participate in exhibition games during the vacation, whether for pay or not, without the consent of the ruling body of the school concerned and the consent of the president of the Conference. As far as possible all games are arranged on the home and home basis; this, of course, cannot always be done in intersectional games.

Intramural Activities.—There is a growing interest in intramural activities in the larger schools. The military schools naturally have a good deal of class and company competition, and at the University of Texas one man gives his entire time to that work and he has several part-time assistants in this and in the required physical training imposed upon all freshmen and sophomores. This method of handling college athletics is ideal and should be encouraged, both for the good of the general student body and for the development of intercollegiate teams.

Summer Baseball.—Be it said to our shame that summer baseball for pay is still allowed. Of course, all the members of the conferences in this district are not ashamed of having the practice exist,—if they were, they would change the rule; however, practically nobody approves the practice, although they fear that abolishing the privilege would encourage lying. Logically, we should allow professionalism in every other sport if we are going to allow it in baseball. The fight will be continued in this district against allowing summer baseball for money, and will eventually win. The principle is fundamentally wrong and therefore cannot last.

Betting.—This evil could be rooted out of the schools and colleges if the public would behave. Happily, wiser counsels are prevailing in most quarters. Coaches are realizing the injurious effects of betting on their teams, and are discouraging the practice for psychological reasons. These reasons win where moral and

religious appeals fail. On the whole, the evil is abating, but the fight cannot be relaxed for a moment as long as human nature craves something for nothing. If the reasons given above fail, the only recourse is to dispense with intercollegiate competition, because no reputable institution can so far debase itself as to allow promiscuous gambling in its student body without either stopping it, or at least reducing it to a minimum, or removing the cause.

Finances.—Here are many danger points: enormous expenditures are apt to give to the average student and citizen an exaggerated idea of the importance of college athletics; the athlete is apt to be spoiled by too much coddling and petting at the hands of institutions too much blessed financially; there is the danger of overcharging the students or the public or both in support of extravagant athletic programs.

The first point is the most serious. Any athletic program is a means to an end, a fact that many people recognize in theory but not in practice. In the last analysis, we must go back to the worth of intercollegiate competition; once that worth is established, there is ground for a big program, provided that program is based upon sound principles of business honesty, clean sportsmanship, and the highest educational standards of admission and scholarship. The serious question is not the amount of money that is spent, but the use to which it is put, what it produces, the way it is obtained. If it is honestly obtained, produces the best results in physical, mental, and spiritual development, and is used for the uplift of the institution championing it educationally and otherwise, the amount is a minor question.

Of course, it is hard to conceive of doing too much for the athlete who immortalizes his institution by spectacular play, and far be it from me to detract from the glory of the big-hearted athlete who fights for his school, or to withhold from him all needed equipment for his greatest usefulness; on the other hand, there is at times a question whether it is good for the youth of the land to encourage them in making demands of an institution which call for sacrifices on the part of other students, demands which are not always good for the person making them, because the habit too often is formed of expecting too much where the service rendered is not always commensurate.

The danger of overcharging students is largely eliminated by the sale of student activity tickets or season tickets; and yet in many places the price of such tickets is placed too high. These are the places where the masses suffer for the few and for a mistaken idea of patriotism and loyalty. There is much variation at this point, and regulation is needed. It is a difficult matter to overcharge the public, because the public will refuse to pay the price if it is too high.

The whole question of finance is but a part of the larger ques-

tion of what intercollegiate athletics mean to the youth of our educational institutions. If clean sportsmanship is instilled into the players and manifested in the game, if the players are taught initiative and resourcefulness, skill, and dependableness, and quick and accurate thinking, if the public is pleased, and if commercialism and professionalism are barred, the game is worth the cost. As suggested, it seems necessary to pay the price or go out of business.

Clean Athletics.—A report of the Committee of Athletics of the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools of the Southern States says: "These three suggestions come from one college: 'Absolute faculty control; greater honesty on the part of the individual college in regulating its own athletic affairs; any college which so desires can have clean athletics.'" Last year's report to this Association from the Ninth District says: "Any institution which wishes honestly to determine whether professionalism or proselyting actually exists within its ranks has the means of determining that fact if the authority or power in actual control of athletics in the institution is really and sincerely desirous of ascertaining it."

Faculty Control.—Without real interest in college athletics on the part of the faculty, and definite knowledge of existing conditions, and without strong conviction and the courage of that conviction on the part of those members of the faculty who are responsible for the school's athletics based on high standards of education and of athletics, there will never be the real control that is necessary to make and keep the athletic conditions of the school what they ought to be. The director must be a man who puts the good of the school and the education of the boys above the desire to win. The coaches must be men of high ideals in every respect, who work not only to win games but more especially to help the boys win in the great preparation for life, and they must be full-time employees of the institution with the best interests of the institution on their hearts and minds. With this array of faculty, director, and coaches on the right side, the evils of college athletics will be removed; professionalism, commercialism, and proselyting cannot exist in such an atmosphere. All these evils are based upon the desire to win at any cost. Put above that desire the higher ideals of competition for its own sake and for the sake of the highest development of the participants, the whole school, and the spectators, and all the evils incident to the one great evil will automatically disappear, and this is the only way.

If the consciences of our colleges and universities are clean on these points, they will not only set a good example to the high schools and preparatory schools, but will absolutely refuse to deal with players from those schools by offering any sort of inducements or persuasion for their athletic services. Such action will

force clean athletics in the lower schools and save the young boys from a conceit that makes them impossible as men of worth in life.

Another phase of faculty control that needs the most careful supervision is the awarding of scholarships. Regulation on this point cannot be too strong. Athletic ability should have absolutely no consideration in such awards, and where men have been awarded scholarships for athletic ability, even though for a period of years, they should be forced to resign those scholarships or be declared ineligible for intercollegiate competition.

The rules under which Harvard, Yale, Princeton, and Lehigh are now operating in regard to loans and the resources in general of athletes will have to be generally applied to all institutions before conditions in intercollegiate competition will be ideal. This district is now suffering because of the lack of such a standard, and institutions are claiming that they can take care of conditions in the school itself but that they are not responsible for what people outside the institution do. Such a position is an evasion of responsibility that cannot be countenanced.

This report must close with a note of optimism. There has been a decided advance during the past year in the Seventh District; the institutions are making an honest effort to improve. We do not boast when we claim a condition as good as any and better than most. The ideals which we adopted last year as presented in the report by Colonel Ashburn are bearing fruit and we have yet other ideals toward which we are going to set our faces.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

DR. H. L. MARSHALL, UNIVERSITY OF UTAH.

The Rocky Mountain Athletic Conference, comprising institutions in Colorado, Utah, Wyoming, and Montana, with an affiliated member in New Mexico, is the dominating athletic influence in the Eighth District. This Conference is based on the principle of active faculty control of athletics, and carries out in letter and in spirit the principles of the National Collegiate Athletic Association.

It is a pleasure to report that in matters pertaining to the eligibility of players, general relations between institutions, and interest in contests, athletic conditions are steadily improving in our district. In almost all of our institutions coaches are all-year, full-time men, employed by the institution, and not employed by athletic associations or alumni organizations.

One decided improvement in our local athletic relations during the past two years has resulted from the appointment by the conference of an adjuster who appoints officials for each athletic con-

test. This practice has eliminated last-minute friction between institutions which at times was formerly evident. And, as the officials are responsible to the adjuster for the enforcement of rules, better officiating has resulted.

The broader aims of general physical education and student health promotion are progressing steadily, and in some institutions rapidly. But, in general, one is forced to say that this basic work has not kept pace with the more spectacular intercollegiate athletics, and the latter frequently are preceding and overshadowing, instead of following as a logical outgrowth.

The Rocky Mountain region is practically free from professional football, and gambling upon college games has not developed into the serious menace which some feared a few years back. It still needs careful control, however.

With us, as with most other districts, the idea of winning games, which is commendable up to a certain point, is influencing too largely the formation of football schedules and the tenure of office in coaching positions, and is dangerously near to being the sole criterion of athletic success. To bring about winning, the armamentarium for the development of teams is yearly becoming more elaborate and costly, and in some cases there is a tendency to multiply coaches until, if not checked, there will be practically a coach for each position on the teams. Good instruction and satisfactory equipment are of course essential, but have we not reached the point where a conference on general limitation of armament would be helpful?

In our district, as elsewhere, there are four groups whose combined opinion determines intercollegiate athletic ideals and practices. They are the faculty, the students, the alumni, and the general public. Up to the present time, owing largely to faculty indifference, the last three factors have largely controlled the field. At least one hopes that the future will develop better athletic tendencies than has the past lies not merely in a faculty check on eligibility—that has already been accomplished with much advantage—but in active faculty determination of the ideals, purposes, and practices of intercollegiate athletics.

NINTH DISTRICT.

PROFESSOR LESLIE J. AYER, UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON.

As your representative from the Ninth District in this Association, I shall take leave in making this my final report to indulge in some observations based not merely on my experience as your representative, but as well on my experience as faculty representative of athletics at the University of Washington, during the past four years, and my experience as Conference representative to

the Pacific Coast Intercollegiate Athletic Conference during the same period.

This Conference practically determines the policies, rules, and regulations for athletics on the entire Pacific Coast, which in general comprises your Ninth District. One year ago, the University of Southern California and the University of Idaho were admitted to this Conference, which prior thereto was comprised of the following educational institutions: University of California, University of Washington, University of Oregon, Oregon Agricultural College, Stanford University, and the State College of Washington. At its recent annual Conference meeting, the State University of Montana was also admitted, and at this time the sentiment was expressed that no new members be considered for a period of five years, it being felt that there would not be a commonness in problems and a uniformity in solution, whereby the Conference would become unwieldy and ineffective.

This suggests that the functions of such a conference be more particularly limited to the administration of problems of a group in actual competition, and having a similarity of problems, rather than the determination of the larger general or fundamental policies which would seem properly to be the field of the National Collegiate Athletic Association. This in turn suggests the question of the relations existing among and between the National Collegiate Athletic Association, district or local conferences, and the individual institutions. The individual institutions and conferences have their separate and often common problems. These problems, their solutions, and the experiences in their solutions, form a basis and real justification for the work of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, other than as a mere conference.

Athletic policies and ideals may receive some progression through discussion and general promulgation in a general dissemination of information, but really effective solutions and results will come chiefly through, and only through, a scientific investigation and study of athletic problems, and thereafter a systematic application of the results obtained to the problems.

I have felt sometimes in athletics, as in my own field, the law, that we are all often inclined to accept certain principles and policies as final, which in fact are only rationalizations based on a previous experience and suitable only to that experience. A great many of even our fundamental problems are in the midst of a new experience, a different public attitude, a great and enormous growth. Possibly, therefore, a reconstruction of some of our fundamental ideas may be necessary, based on a real scientific consideration, taking in all factors, and remembering that sports, even college sports, are a part of our national and public life. It certainly becomes ominous when the press and public gain the idea that our policies in certain respects are narrow and academic.

I might add that opinion on such fundamentals even as commercialism and professionalism is varied, and I believe that definite restatements will be necessitated from time to time.

As to the functions of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, please do not understand that I underestimate the value of the general discussions at our annual meetings, and the various objectives already attained, but from time to time I have been confronted with the criticisms that too often we deal with minor or inconsequential problems, and that our general discussions end with the discussions. With no claim to divine foresight, it would seem from a slight analysis that our larger problems usually find expression in numerous smaller problems. This would suggest as a first step the appointment of a committee to make a general survey of the problems in intercollegiate athletics,—problems both of the conferences and the individual institutions. This could be accomplished by a carefully considered questionnaire which could call for the solutions or attempted various solutions of these problems as well. From this mass of material there could be collected sectional and general problems, and a real study and report made. This may mean a mass of material, a mass of work, and possibly a mass of finance, but I believe it would receive the hearty coöperation and support of all involved when clearly understood.

I will not prognosticate the solutions from this study, but I venture that the study will suggest more specific solutions than the general dissemination of the information, but even this information if gathered in this way would be of inestimable value to the various local institutions in this country. Take for example a problem selected at random,—the question of proselyting. The solution of this problem in its causes, possibly through the alumni and other intangible and invisible forces, suggests difficulties. First, who can ascertain the facts? The athletic administration, if it so seriously desires. Then determine the personnel of the administration, whether it functions, why or why not, and so on. Again, what action at the other end, the athlete? Direct some attention to the secondary schools, to the attitude and the development of a real morale on the part of these athletes, and it might be suggested that here lies the real source for securing information as to the agents proselyting.

In addition to the possible restatement of our fundamental policies, there are many other specific problems, such as the administration of athletics in the various institutions; the local conferences and their functions; the press, its seeming unfairness at times, but often justified due to the lack of frankness in those disclosing information; the coach, the undue prominence given him rather than the team and the sport, exemplified rather strikingly this year in articles given national publicity by certain

coaches lauding others. Again, questions of the coach's salary, his permanency of tenure, schedules, intersectional games, and many others are of importance, these being suggested primarily to show the possibilities.

In the consideration of the foregoing may it again be emphasized that a scientific study requires a consideration of the opinions of all interested, not only the administration, the faculty, the students, and the alumni, but the public and the press as well, for intercollegiate athletics today have become a part of the public and national life, and this in direct consequence of those in charge requesting the public's interest and coöperation.

Athletics on the Pacific Coast this year have been more free from real problems than at any time during the history of the Conference. The annual or semiannual contact of faculty representatives, of managers, and of coaches, has led to a real fraternal feeling,—an appreciation that in fact the other fellow is not a crook, and an understanding that in general the interests and problems of all are the same. In this Conference there exists a general feeling of good will, and high ideals with coöperation.

Outside of schedules and details, the only matter involving serious contention was the intersectional game between the Navy and the University of Washington at Pasadena on New Year's Day. And in this the Conference finally won its point after a four years' struggle. This game will be managed, prices fixed, seats sold, officials selected,—in fact every detail,—exclusively by the competing teams, the stadium being taken on a rental basis.

The West desires occasional competition with the East in athletics, as is evidenced by the crews and track teams sent East. We would like occasional intersectional competition as well in football, and feel that the solution has been accomplished for real competition on a clean basis.

May I in submitting this report express my gratification for the pleasure and profit I have received in my association with the president and members of this Association.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES

I. FOOTBALL RULES COMMITTEE.

In the reports of your committee for the last three years we have expressed our opinion that no fundamental changes in the rules seem to be required. Nothing in the experience of last season has tended to alter that opinion. On the contrary, evidence continues to accumulate that the task which your committee undertook some fifteen years ago of gradually, through the medium of the rules, changing the game of American Rugby football from a closed mass formation and probably too hazardous a game into

an open, running game free from unnecessary hazards has been practically accomplished. If we will look back at the game of fifteen years ago, visualize the conditions under which it was being played, and compare it with the game of last season, we find that a most gratifying, wholesome, and, we believe, permanent change has taken place. I think it is also a fair statement that in this change practically all that was best in the old game has been preserved, and that most of the things that then came in for just criticism have been eliminated. It is also clear that certain very desirable features have been added.

The game has been made much safer, injuries are relatively much fewer and less serious, and there seems to be no inherent hazard in the game today beyond those which are inevitable in any sport, and especially in a sport which includes among its elements speed and physical contact. Of the comparatively few instances of serious injuries during the past season, practically all occurred in teams of secondary schools or other teams where the players were competing with very little training and practically no supervision.

The old mass play with its pulling, pushing, and piling up has disappeared. Along with it has gone 95 per cent of the intentional infractions of the rules, notably holding, roughing in the line, and the unnecessary roughness that too often occurred after the forward progress of the ball had been stopped.

The officiating during the past season was, we believe, better than ever before, and infinitely better than the officiating of fifteen years ago. The officials, through their various local associations, have equipped themselves with a thorough and fundamental understanding of the rules and their application, and are announcing their decisions promptly, intelligently, and fearlessly. The players are readily and without quibble accepting the decisions in a fine spirit of sportsmanship.

There are several distinct and encouraging features to which attention may properly be called in connection with the season just closed. There were more men playing the game this year than ever before in its history; not only in the colleges but in hundreds of the schools men and boys are playing the game who are not, and cannot expect to become, members of the varsity or school teams. In some of the schools there are fifteen to twenty elevens in addition to the regular squad. This was unheard of, and would have been essentially impossible, under the old game. The players are unquestionably enjoying the game more today than ever before in its history.

During the past two seasons there has been a marked tendency on the part of many of the colleges to open up their schedules and play more strong teams. This tendency is still noticeable in the schedules announced for 1924. This is another indication that

the game of today is not as hard on the players as the old game. A team can come through a season in good condition after playing a schedule that would formerly have been literally impossible. Perhaps the most outstanding indication that the "change over" from the old to the new game has been in the distinct interest of the sport is the opportunity it has opened up for the smaller colleges. Under the old close formation style of play, the outcome in contests between numerically larger institutions and smaller colleges was almost a foregone conclusion. To quite a large extent this discrepancy has been eliminated, and the smaller colleges now for several years have been coming into their own, with a real chance of winning their share of the games. Obviously this is distinctly in the interest of the sport.

While at its last meeting your committee made no important changes in the rules themselves, we inaugurated an innovation in connection with the rules which, in the judgment of the committee, will prove to be most helpful in preserving the rules in the simplest possible form, and preventing future complications by minor and relatively unimportant changes in the wording of the rules in attempts to cover every possible interpretation. The committee has started as a supplement to the rules a list of approved rulings on a given statement of facts. These rulings are analogous to decisions of the courts, which have all the force of the fundamental or statutory law until that law is modified or repealed. It is the purpose of the committee to add cases to this list each year as the experience of the officials who are handling the games may indicate desirable. These rulings are prepared by the committee partly on the initiative of, and partly in conference with, various sectional associations of football officials. Incidentally this tends to produce a desirable working arrangement between those who are making the rules and those who are in charge of their enforcement. It is believed that these approved rulings will come to be not only of great assistance to the officials themselves, but of very great value to the players as concrete illustrations of the working of the rules in actual play.

It may also be of interest to members of the Association, in case they have not already noted the fact, to observe that the publishers of the Rules Book during the last season, at the request of the committee, eliminated from the book the so-called "All" teams and have substituted a comprehensive list of the outstanding players of the year, classified by positions. It was felt by many that the publication of any "All" teams in the football Guide tended to give the selections an apparent official authority which was unwarranted by the facts. The publication of a comprehensive list of outstanding players, however, prepared in consultation with the leading athletic directors and coaches of the country, is, the committee feels, not only free from objection, but is an interesting contribution to the bibliography of the sport.

As we have undertaken to point out in our reports for the last two or three years, if there are any dangers which are at the present time threatening either the prestige or the good name of the game, they are not, in our opinion, of such a nature that they can be averted by a mere framing of the rules. The Rules Committee wishes to urge upon members of the National Association that through the officials responsible for the academic administration of their institution, as well as those responsible for the administration of their athletic policies, they exert their continuous, sustained influence toward the upholding of the football Code. There has been a most wholesome and widespread forward movement in this respect ever since the Code was published, but with the popularity of the game at its present height, and with the apparently unlimited increase in general public interest and general public support, eternal vigilance is necessary if the good name and integrity of the game are to be preserved.

The responsibility rests on the friends of this greatest of academic sports to make certain not only that the game while being played is kept free from unfair and unsportsmanlike tactics, but that the preparations for the football season and the development of the teams are equally free from anything which savors of unfair competition or unsportsmanlike practices. The game itself is played in the open and under the supervision of officials who will not tolerate unfair tactics. If the preparations for the season and the building up of the teams are likewise made in the open and under the supervision of academic officials who will neither tolerate unsportsmanlike practices or standards in their own institutions, nor condone or foster them in other institutions by approving schedules on which appear teams whose first concern is in having a strong team and whose last concern is how they get it, the efforts of the Rules Committee to make the game a good one will be powerfully supplemented.

E. K. HALL,
Chairman.

II. CENTRAL BOARD ON OFFICIALS.

The register of the Central Board notes a still increased service, with the appointments reaching 1231 for the year 1923. Other details which are given below are unimportant to this report, save that attention might be called to the fact that the number of officials on the Central Board list has now increased to 775, of which 282 only are actually used by the board. There should be added to this number 518 officials on Ohio, Southern, and other lists.

It might be interesting at this time to study the football official situation. Some eighteen years ago, when the reorganization of the Football Rules Committee took place, the basis of this was the death of a football player at Union College, and the main

raison d'être was the increasing injury to football players. That stage seems to have been passed and football does not seem today an unreasonably dangerous game. The next epoch might be based upon the effort to obtain neutrality in officiating. The selection of the official was influenced by the intense desire to win games at all costs, and for that reason every influence of football management, of the aspirant football coach, and of the college representative body was directed toward obtaining officials sympathetic to the college involved. That epoch has passed, due largely to the moral regeneration in college spirit. The next epoch occurred coincidentally with the increasing knowledge on the part of the football public of the fine points of the game, and the paramount demand now was for efficiency in officiating. Various devices were employed for this purpose, including sectional conferences of officials, a body appointed by the Central Board for this purpose, instructions by printed interpretations, etc.

We now, in the view of the chairman, would seem to have reached the fourth point, and this action is coincident with the Officials' Association, an organization of officials, coaches, and football managers. These all have a common background of producing better football results, but indirectly they are pointing toward another danger which has a certain relation to the rather universal expression today from collegiate people of neutral viewpoint, and is again connected with the development of the enormous profit-making stadiums under more or less external financial management, and the handwriting on the wall to outside people is indicative of the enormous possible profit in this game. The dangers we refer to are probably incipient and comprise first, the growing popularity of professional football, and also the using of college men of reputation in this public spectacle, and the more or less attempted unionizing of the official group in certain colleges for exclusive clientele and privilege. This is the reason that public discussions on the matter are held, such as that before the Contemporary Club in Philadelphia, in which the view has been expressed that college boards of managers and trustees should completely administer the finances of these great stadium ventures.

Our colleges should realize what a wonderful game they have, what a wonderful influence it has in stimulating college physical activity, and should preserve it for its own,—the American inter-collegiate football game.

STATISTICS 1922-1923.

	1922	1923
Number of college letters received	478	401
Number of letters written to colleges	441	494
Number of letters from officials	866	1137
Number of letters to officials	440	631
Additional and circular correspondence	2227	3656
Notification and appointment cards	1836	1738
Number of telegrams received	441	362
Numbers of telegrams sent out	435	425
Time covered by Central Board work	8½ mo.	

Data on Schedule.

Number of colleges regularly using service	71	74
Number of service teams regularly using service		1
Number of colleges occasionally playing under Central Board appointments	47	66
Number of freshman teams using service	12	15
Western teams using service occasionally	8	12
Southern teams using service occasionally	8	22

Data on Appointments.

Number of final college appointments	1075	1161
Number of final freshman appointments	48	70
Number of final appointments	1123	1231
Number of different officials used	223	282
Maximum number appointments for one official	13	12

Data on Fees.

Highest fee	\$100	\$100
Lowest fee	\$ 10	\$ 10
Number of games paying highest fee	17	22

Grading of Fees.

Larger colleges:		
Minimum	\$ 20	\$ 25
Maximum	\$100	\$100
Smaller colleges:		
Minimum	\$ 10	\$ 10
Maximum	\$ 50	\$ 50

Data on Officials.

Number of officials on active Central Board list ...	712	775
Number of new applications on file	145	208
Men used not on list	4	0
Number on Ohio list	134	132
Number on Southern list	49	62
Number on Southwestern list	72	?
Number on Colored list	5	16

JAMES A. BABBITT,
Chairman.

III. BASKET BALL RULES COMMITTEE.

Your basket ball rules committee met with A. A. U. and Y. M. C. A. groups in New York City, April 10. There was one hundred per cent attendance of membership of this joint committee.

One comparatively radical change was made in the playing code, namely, legislation that does away with the specialized foul shooter, and provides for individual foul shooting by the man whose opponent committed the foul. This move had strong support from all sections of the country.

The changes made in the rules one year ago—namely, the introduction of a zone, and a new administration for technical violations of the rules,—have been received very well. Some opposition to the goal zones developed in the Eastern Intercollegiate League. The league, however, has decided to play this season under the rules as promulgated, and it is generally felt by your committee members that the game and its playing rules are in a very healthy condition.

Basket ball officials are better organized than ever before, and it is believed that the character of their work is showing steady improvement.

Appended to this report are two financial statements of the Joint Rules Committee and its subsidiary, the Officials Committee. Both reports show healthy balances. The funds for the Joint Rules Committee come from royalties on the Guide at two cents a copy, and reveal that 89,763 copies were sold in the United States, and 444 copies in Canada. The Committee distributed \$1500 of its income—\$500 to each of the three constituent organizations. The Officials Committee received an income of \$1928 from officials and local boards. There were 294 individual applications at \$2, 469 individual renewals at \$1; 204 applications through 14 officials boards, and 383 renewals through the same boards, or a total of 1350 officials listed and recognized by the Officials Committee.

At the annual Joint Rules Committee meeting in New York in April, one day was spent in meeting official representatives from all over the country, sent by their official boards. These men were invited to send a delegate into the Rules Committee meeting with the suggestions of the officials for changes in the rules.

L. W. ST. JOHN,
Chairman.

IV. TRACK AND FIELD RULES COMMITTEE.

Your committee which was appointed last December met in Chicago at the time of the National Collegiate Athletic Association track and field meet in June. All of the members of the com-

mittee and four of the advisory committee were present. In addition a number of track coaches attended the meeting, and assisted in the work of revising the 1923 rules.

In the past the Track and Field Rules Book as published by this Association has not been placed on the market until the outdoor track season has been well advanced. The manuscript for the 1924 book is now in the hands of the printer, and there is every reason to believe that the new code will be ready for distribution by February first.

Although the N. C. A. A. track and field rules books were not available in the past until near the close of the track season, yet your committee finds that almost all of the college conferences have adopted these rules. The Intercollegiate Conference recently adopted them for use in future dual and conference meets. Likewise the high school athletic associations are now almost universally using the N. C. A. A. rules of competition for their track and field meets.

The new rules may be said to represent the thought of the track coaches connected with the institutions that are members of the Association, as all were requested to suggest changes that would tend toward the improvement of the sport. Further every section of the United States was represented by the members of the committee and advisory committee who met in Chicago.

A special committee is now working on the problem of determining records relative to wind velocity. It is believed that records should not be accepted when the contestants run with a strong wind. Ideas differ, however, as to what the velocity of the wind blowing in the direction in which the competitors run should be to make a record unacceptable. When the experiments now being conducted by the committee are completed it is thought that an advance will have been made in the interests of standardization of collegiate records.

No radical changes have been made in the rules, but a number of suggestions have been made which it is believed will prove justified from the standpoint of better officiating, and which will guarantee fair competition to the contestants.

Interest in track and field athletics is increasing throughout the schools and colleges, and 1924 with the added impetus which the Olympic games will give should be a banner year.

JOHN L. GRIFFITH,
Chairman.

V. ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL (SOCCER) RULES COMMITTEE.

Your chairman approaches this report with some diffidence because the game of association football has had a rather automatic progress, requiring little activity on the part of the committee,

subject to rather slight influence from committee legislation, and probably following the evolution which has occurred in other countries, so the outcome is perhaps somewhat obscure.

A statement has been made to the chairman that association football has lost its hold in English universities because of the increasing professional and semi-professional activity throughout the country. Whether this view is possible in America depends perhaps upon the judicious management of college authorities. A questionnaire was recently issued by the chairman asking the following six questions:

1. How vital a factor in your institution is association football, or soccer?
2. What purpose does it serve?
3. What is the status of soccer growth in your neighborhood?
4. What future do you see for it in the country?
5. Should the National Association stimulate it and how?
6. Has it affected other sports?

To this questionnaire, seventy-one reports were returned, and others will doubtless be forthcoming.

In answer to the question as to how vital a factor it is in the institution, eleven colleges reported it as a regular part of the physical training curriculum; one college reported it as a game for the foreign students in the institution; four as just getting under way and an unorganized sport; sixteen as being a definite minor sport; twenty-six colleges reported as not playing it; and five colleges reported it as absolutely dead. Of the colleges using it as a minor sport, eight reported it as a live factor.

In answer to the second question as to its service (and this is in part answered above), eighteen reported it as an intramural, recreative, or interclass sport; nine as an important part of the physical education class work; and four as opening up opportunities for those not entering other sports.

In answer to the third question as to the status of soccer growth in the neighborhood, twenty-two reported increasing interest; thirteen no progress; and seven little or no interest, which means of course a retrograde activity.

In answer to the fourth question as to its future in the country, forty-two seemed to indicate an optimistic attitude toward it; two of them emphasized its value for mass athletics; and five colleges emphasized its value for the high school and industries (this would seem to be a low percentage); eight colleges reported considerable uncertainty as to its future outcome; another eight believed that it would be a leading college game in time.

In answer to the fifth question, replies were so various that they could not be tabulated, but your chairman's interpretation would indicate that information was rather in favor of the desirability for National Association propaganda, particularly among the

preparatory and high schools. This indication is not so positive that we feel inclined to emphasize it. There is no question that the game will grow in the country automatically, but there is some question as to just how far the National Association should put pressure upon its growth.

In answer to the sixth question, as to its interference with other sports, the consensus of opinion was that it did not interfere. A few colleges felt that there is conflict with the other type of football, and there was some discussion as to the limitation of the time-playing period in a year.

In conclusion, your chairman would report enthusiastic activity on the part of the secretary in editing a Spalding Rules Book, and in sending out a printed communication stimulating the game to the various colleges and schools; and would further report, and this is emphasized by the third official member of the committee, a desire in certain localities for reorganizing a so-called Americanizing of the soccer football rules, especially in regard to the off-side play. There would seem to be some desire also to make the game a more readily scoring game, thus producing fewer ties.

In personal view, your chairman feels that soccer is a marvelous intramural sport for incorporation in the required physical education program.

JAMES A. BABBITT,
Chairman.

VI. RULES COMMITTEE FOR SWIMMING AND WATER SPORTS.

In the ten years which have elapsed since your Association appointed its first Rules Committee on Swimming and Water Sports, remarkable progress has been made in competitive swimming and water games. Whereas a show of hands at the N. C. A. A. meeting at Chicago in 1914 showed only twelve colleges present which engaged in competitive swimming, there are now over one hundred colleges and several times that number of schools which are engaged in broad activities of competitive intramural, interscholastic, and intercollegiate swimming and general physical education in the water.

Noteworthy events in intercollegiate swimming last year were as follows:

1. In swimming, Yale University won the championship of the Intercollegiate Swimming Association for the eighth successive year. Northwestern won in the Intercollegiate Conference; Brown in the New England Association; Rutgers in the Eastern Collegiate Conference; Kansas Aggies in the Missouri Valley; Utah in the Rocky Mountain Conference; Stanford in the Pacific Coast; University of Florida in the Southeastern; and the University of Texas in the Southwestern Conference.

2. In water games, Princeton continued its habit by winning the Eastern Intercollegiate Championship in water polo for the third successive year. Chicago and Stanford repeated, respectively, in water basket ball and soccer water polo.

3. It may be of interest to the Association to know that the individual best performers in the colleges were pretty well distributed over the United States: Captain Leeming Jelliffe of Yale was considered best in the 50-yard free style; Davey Jones of Brown University in the 100-yard free style; Leo Giebel of Rutgers College in the 220 free style; Ralph Breyer of Northwestern in the 440 free style; John Faricy of Minnesota, world's record holder, in the breast stroke; Lyle Hubbard of the University of Michigan (not the colored sprinter and broad jumper of the same name) in the back stroke; Albert White of Stanford in fancy diving; and Captain Taylor of Illinois in the plunge for distance.

Under the able direction of Mr. Frank J. Sullivan, the National Collegiate Swimming Guide made its appearance early this fall well in advance of the swimming season. From a very modest guide of about fifty pages, in 1914, this handbook has developed into a volume of two hundred and seventy-five pages, comprising a very complete record of competitive interscholastic and intercollegiate swimming in the United States. It contains, besides rules for swimming, water polo, water basket ball, and water soccer, the constitutions and by-laws of the various leagues; local, sectional, and national interscholastic and intercollegiate records; selections of all-star teams; current reviews of swimming activities; is extensively illustrated with photographs of school and college teams; and contains a directory of college and school swimming teams, giving name of institution, location, size of pool, and names of managers and coaches.

Your Rules Committee for Swimming and Water Sports held a meeting at the Yale Club, New York City, August 29, 1923. All of the executive members of the committee were in attendance. A number of minor changes were made in the swimming rules, giving greater definiteness to the duties of officials, clarifying rules on scoring, and improving rules of fancy diving. In this work of further perfecting the rules, we wish to acknowledge the helpful suggestions of members of the recently organized Swimming Coaches Association. At the suggestion, also, of head masters of some of the largest Eastern preparatory schools, Section 4 was added to Rule 4, as follows:

"In all interscholastic meets, either dual or championship, no contestant shall participate in more than two different events."

This will undoubtedly tend to reduce the chances of overstrain among young swimmers. Although this is the first definite modi-

fication of the rules, directed specifically to interscholastic competition, the committee is aware of the fact that nearly all interscholastic competition is conducted under the N. C. A. A. rules, and that, therefore, in all probability, further rule improvements suited to younger competitors will be helpful.

Another important suggestion made by the Swimming Coaches Association and which has the unanimous approval of the committee is a recommendation that the National Collegiate Athletic Association foster a National Collegiate swimming meet at the close of the various leagues, similar to the present track and field meet. It is further suggested that entries and eligibility for this meet be governed by the same regulations as have been prescribed for the National Collegiate track and field meet. Yale University or the U. S. Naval Academy is urged as suitable for such a meet this year because of standard equipment and relatively large seating capacity. It is also suggested that possibly this year the meet might be considered one of the official Olympic tryouts, similar to the arrangement in track. It is felt that such a national meet would do much to eliminate remaining differences of rules interpretation and varying programs of events. An invitation meet along these lines was held at Princeton last year, with over one hundred entries, demonstrating the possibilities of such a meet.

Progress has also been made in perfecting intercollegiate swimming organizations. The strongest leagues are four in number and in order of origin are as follows:

1. Intercollegiate Swimming Association, with fourteen members.
2. Intercollegiate Conference, with seven colleges participating.
3. The New England Intercollegiate Swimming Association, with six colleges participating.

4. The Eastern Intercollegiate Association, with four members. Besides these, there are five other less organized groups which give promise of being perfected into regularly playing leagues, namely:

1. The Pacific Coast Section, with five members.
2. The Rocky Mountain Section, which at present has three members.
3. The Southern Intercollegiate, with eight members.
4. The Missouri Valley Conference, with four members.
5. The Southwestern Conference, with four now represented in intercollegiate swimming.

The following colleges are reported to have taken up swimming for the first time during the past season:

Washington University	Texas Christian University
University of Utah	Rice Institute

Utah Aggies
Brigham Young University
Ill. Wesleyan University
Hamline College
Boston University
Allegheny College
Wooster College
Hiram College

Baylor College
Texas College of Agriculture
and Mechanic Arts
Southern Methodist University
University of So. Carolina
Rollins College
Washington and Lee
University of Texas

The following colleges are taking up swimming for the first time this year:

Carleton College
St. Olaf College

Santa Clara University
University of Southern California

In conclusion, your committee can report that intercollegiate and interscholastic swimming is in a healthy condition of rapid growth in nearly all parts of the United States. Colleges and schools are appreciating more and more that although installation charges for swimming pools are high, modern sanitary administration has transferred the pool from the realm of a glorified bathtub to that of one of the most valuable parts of the physical education equipment of an educational institution. Also, it is available for exercise purposes all day long throughout the year, and a carefully organized program of mass, team, and individual instruction shows a very low cost of installation and operation per student as compared with other facilities. The playing rules of swimming and water games as now perfected are used, with minor exceptions, entirely by colleges and schools in all parts of the country, and coaches and committee are cooperating splendidly for their further improvement and perfection.

F. W. LUEHRING,
Chairman.

VII. BOXING RULES COMMITTEE.

The first work of your committee was to compile boxing rules for intercollegiate competition and to modify existing rules to fit conditions in our colleges. This was done, and the rules published by the Association.

The second task was to demonstrate that it was possible to conduct bouts under these rules. This was done, and those who saw these dual meets in which the audience remained quiet during the rounds and applauded only at the end of each,—in which there was no coaching of contestants, and in which the judges gave in their separate decisions to the referee,—will agree that they were a complete success.

These demonstrations brought out the necessity of adopting some uniform method of judging and giving points, and this has brought us to the next task, which is still incomplete. That is the organization of a board of officials which will meet from time to time and discuss the interpretation of rules, which still varies greatly with different individuals.

The whole future of intercollegiate boxing depends on efficient and fair officials.

The Intercollegiate Boxing Association will hold its championship meet at Penn. State this year, and dual meets will be held between the University of Pennsylvania and Penn. State, Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Colgate, West Point and the Navy or Yale, while a visiting team from McGill University, Canada, will meet the Navy in March. Boxing may be said to have fairly established itself on the regular program of intercollegiate sport.

R. TAIT MCKENZIE,
Chairman.

VIII. LACROSSE RULES COMMITTEE.

Your Lacrosse Rules Committee has not limited its activities to its formal functioning in endeavoring to select the best lacrosse playing rules, but has used its influence in every particular to foster the game throughout the country. Lacrosse is one of the best college games on our calendar, and it is surprising to realize that so few colleges have taken it up as a major sport. The fact that the game is a good one (and, in the opinion of some, is not surpassed by any sport), and that it can be learned by almost any individual in the course of one season, and that it is comparatively inexpensive, makes us believe that we should launch an aggressive program to establish lacrosse in many more of our colleges.

At present the following colleges have officially recognized lacrosse, most of which have lacrosse as a major sport: Yale, Harvard, Princeton, Cornell, Pennsylvania, Syracuse, Hobart, Colgate, Penn. State, Rutgers, University of Maryland, New York University, United States Naval Academy, United States Military Academy, and Lehigh, Stevens, Swarthmore, Johns Hopkins, the last four comprising the old Inter-Collegiate League. Aside from these institutions, there are a great number which are now playing lacrosse both in the East and on the West coast, but the number is not at all commensurate with the merits of the game. We find that a great number of secondary schools, preparatory and public, have good teams in the field, and in this particular we feel that the game has made great advances in the past few seasons.

We endeavor to encourage in every way the spirit of lacrosse,

and it was with this intent that the Oxford-Cambridge tour was arranged in 1922. This combined English team spent the entire month of April in this country, playing sixteen games and winning eight. In the United States they won eight and lost seven, thereby winning the International Cup offered by the United States Lacrosse League. This Oxford-Cambridge team was defeated by the University of Montreal, making an even break for their tour. Last year the Syracuse team made a return visit to England, winning most of their games, and, therefore, brought the cup back to this country. These international matches have certainly stimulated interest in lacrosse, and we believe that we will derive a direct benefit in lacrosse activities amongst our colleges.

The United States Inter-Collegiate Lacrosse League have just held their annual meeting in New York on December 15, and changed their rules only in very minor particulars.

Your committee again recommends this year that your Association adopt the official lacrosse playing rules of the United States Inter-Collegiate Lacrosse League, as amended for 1923-1924, and published in Spalding's Official Lacrosse Guide.

We would like to receive from any members of the Association any suggestions that they may make in regard to the matter of rules, as well as to the further development of lacrosse in our institutions.

RONALD T. ABERCROMBIE,
Chairman.

IX. RULES PUBLICATION COMMITTEE.

During the year since my last report there have been no notable changes affecting the publication of our rules governing sports. The Guides, including the rules, have been attractively made and efficiently circulated in their various fields. Efforts are being made to increase the circulation and use of these rules, particularly those relating to sports that are valuable as a part of our competitive scheme, but which have not reached their full development in colleges and schools (for example, soccer, swimming, wrestling, boxing).

Two points may be referred to that may interest you:

1. The preliminary report of the sale of football Guides indicates that the number sold this year has fallen short of last year's sale by about 6000 copies, *i.e.*, 107,591 in 1922; 101,274 in 1923.

2. A prophecy made in a report of this committee some time ago is apparently approaching fulfillment. Basket ball rules had a circulation last year only 12,000 less than the football Guides this year. This condition is interesting as indicating the rapid growth of basket ball, but we must not lose sight of another factor

that may have been responsible for the loss in circulation of football Guides; *i.e.*, the circulation by certain manufacturers of sporting goods of our rules without our permission and in spite of the copyright.

This raises a question of great importance, which the committee is studying carefully in the hope of finding a satisfactory solution to a bad situation.

An effort is being made to arrange a program of publishing rules so that each code will be available for use well before the season opens so as to avoid the handicaps suffered by the track committee last year due to inability to get rules when needed.

J. E. RAYCROFT,
Chairman.

REPORTS OF SPECIAL COMMITTEES

I. THIRD NATIONAL COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION TRACK AND FIELD MEET.

Your committee takes pleasure in reporting another very successful National Collegiate Athletic Association track and field meet. The third annual meet exceeded those of 1921 and 1922, first, in the number of colleges actually participating in the meet, namely, fifty-nine, which is thirteen more than participated in 1922, and fourteen more than in 1921; second, in the number of competitors participating, namely, one hundred and seventy-eight, which is twenty-four more than in 1922 and sixty-five more than in 1921; and third, in the number of states represented by the different colleges, namely, twenty-five, which is four more than in 1922 and four more than in 1921; and finally, fourth, in the number of colleges winning points, namely, thirty-five, which is six more than in 1922 and five more than in 1921.

The total receipts amounted to \$8091.72, which is \$1227.68 less than in 1922 when they were \$9319.40. This sum, however, is better by \$3976.97 than in 1921, when the receipts were \$4114.75. The falling off in receipts was due to local conditions.

The net receipts would have been sufficient to pay the full railroad and Pullman fare of all competitors, but at the dinner given by the University of Chicago to the competitors and coaches the night before the meet, it was decided to make the same pro-rating for the coaches who were present as for the competitors, and that not only compelled a reduction of the pro-rating to three-fourths of the net railroad and Pullman fares, but also required the withdrawal of \$832.06 from the N. C. A. A. track and field meet sinking fund which had been accumulated from unexpended funds from the 1921 and 1922 meets.

Comparison of the Years 1921-1922-1923

	1921	1922	1923
Colleges represented	45	46	59
Number of competitors	113	154	178
Number of states represented	21	21	25
Colleges winning points	30	29	35

In the 3 meets held, athletes from 85 different colleges have participated.

Receipts from Meets.

1921	
Total receipts (tickets)	\$4,102.00
Concessions	12.75
Total receipts from all sources	\$4,114.75
Expenses	929.17
Net Receipts	\$3,185.58
1922	
Total receipts (tickets)	\$8,314.50
Concessions	13.85
Programs	473.55
Overage	3.50
Total receipts from all sources	\$8,805.40
Expenses	1,483.94
Net receipts	\$7,321.46
1923	
Total receipts (tickets)	\$7,747.50
Concessions	36.75
Programs	368.97
Total receipts from all sources	\$8,153.22
Expenses	1,659.94
Net receipts	\$6,493.28

Amount Pro-rated on Basis of Pro-rating R. R. and Pullman Fares.

1921	
On $\frac{2}{3}$ basis for 113 competitors	\$3,039.16
1922	
On full basis for 154 competitors	\$5,761.96*
1923	
On $\frac{3}{4}$ basis for 178 competitors and 35 visiting coaches	\$7,320.04†

* This does not include Indiana's pro-rating of \$23.40, the statement of expenses for which was received so late that it was paid by the secretary-treasurer of the National Collegiate Athletic Association.

† It was necessary to borrow \$832.06 (\$826.76 for pro-rating and \$5.30 for registering letters) from the N. C. A. A. track and field meet sinking fund to pay the three-quarters pro-rating to 178 competitors and 35 coaches.

TRACK AND FIELD RECORDS

Below is a list of National Collegiate Athletic Association track and field records. Of these, four were made in the first N. C. A. A. meet in 1921, five were made in the second N. C. A. A. meet of 1922, and six were made in the third N. C. A. A. meet in 1923, and one record, namely, in the 100-yard dash, was tied.

100 Yards—Paulu (Grinnell), 1922 and L. Clarke (Johns Hopkins), 1923, $9\frac{9}{10}$ sec.
 220 Yards—Paulu (Grinnell), 1922, $21\frac{1}{5}$ sec.
 440 Yards—J. F. Shea (Pittsburgh), 1921, 49 sec.
 880 Yards—A. Hellfrick (Penn. State), 1923, 1 min. $56\frac{3}{10}$ sec.
 One Mile—Shields (Penn. State), 1922, 4 min. $20\frac{2}{5}$ sec.
 Two Mile—Romig (Penn. State), 1921, 9 min. 31 sec.
 120 Yard Hurdles—E. J. Thomson (Dartmouth), 1921, $14\frac{2}{5}$ sec.
 220 Yard Hurdles—C. Brookins (Iowa), 1923, $23\frac{9}{10}$ sec.
 Shot Put—N. Anderson (So. Calif.), 1923, 46 ft. 8 in.
 Hammer—F. Tootell (Bowdoin), 1923, 175 ft. 1 in.
 Javelin—Hoffman (Mich.), 1922, 202 ft. 3 in.
 High Jump—Murphy (Notre Dame), 1921, 6 ft. 3 in.
 Broad Jump—D. Hubbard (Mich.), 1923, 25 ft. 2 in.
 Discus—Lieb (Notre Dame), 1922, 144 ft. $2\frac{1}{2}$ in.
 Pole Vault—E. McKown (Kans. State Teachers), J. Brooker (Mich.), 1923, 12 ft. 11 in.

All three of the National Collegiate Athletic Association track and field meets have been remarkable for the fine comradeship and spirit which prevailed. In this respect, the meet by far surpassed all other intercollegiate meets in the United States because it was free from local rivalries and enmities which so often dominate sectional intercollegiate meets. Every section of the country was represented, and there was the disposition on the part of every one to play the game fairly and generously and let the best man win. Just as the World War erased sectional lines in the splendid comradeship and common loyalty which bound the men together in supreme service, so has this great national meet obliterated sectional lines and feeling and developed a fine national spirit among the competitors, each one being willing to stand on his merits, do his best, and accept victory or defeat with a manly and sportsman-like attitude.

Nowhere in all of my many years of observation have I witnessed more intense competition with practically no exhibitions of ill will or hard feeling.

A. A. STAGG,
Chairman.

II. INTERNATIONAL INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETIC MEET.

Letters were sent out last spring to many colleges and to various prominent track athletes, enclosing information concerning an international track meet to be held in Paris. The committee in

charge in Paris had requested that Paddock, Thompson, and one or two others equally prominent be secured to run, and offered to pay the expenses of these men. Furthermore, they hoped for representatives from various American colleges.

The result of all of the letters sent out was negative, except in the case of Charles W. Paddock, of the University of Southern California, who secured permission from his institution to be absent, and expressed a willingness to go.

In Paris, Mr. Louis C. Shroeder, a former professor of the International Y. M. C. A. College, was collaborating with the French committee in the conduct of the meet. Much correspondence was carried on through him, as well as with M. Petitjean, the chairman of the French committee.

After Mr. Paddock expressed his willingness to go, the French committee forwarded the money to pay his expenses. From this point I had nothing further to do with the matter; since there was only one man to go, I felt it was better that he should make his individual arrangements concerning passage and other details, and I requested him to do so.

My information from Mr. Shroeder and M. Petitjean was very gratifying throughout the days which followed. They reported that Mr. Paddock appeared and ran, and conducted himself in a fine spirit under very difficult circumstances. These, as you doubtless know, arose from the fact that the A. A. U. officials made a statement that Paddock could not go abroad and run at this meet and retain his standing.

The meet was very successful from all points of view, and will be a regular affair to take place once every three years in different countries. It was voted to hold the meet in 1926 in Italy.

The meet this year was won by the French University athletes. The 100 and 200 meter races were won by Mr. Paddock; he also ran several exhibition races in record time.

As an intercollegiate international meet, it ought to be a fine organization for cementing student friendships and relationships amongst the different nations.

P. R. CARPENTER,
Chairman.

III. PHYSICAL EFFICIENCY TESTS.

The committee reported, through its chairman, Major Griffith, that in accordance with the request of the president of the Association attempts were made last spring to inaugurate physical efficiency tests among the colleges belonging to the Association. Because of the lateness of the effort, however, it was not possible to secure competition among any considerable number. The United States Military Academy won the prize for competition

between all classes of students, and also the prize for competition between first-year men. In the opinion of the committee such competitions could be conducted more successfully in the fall, but only in case sufficiently long notice is given.

IV. NATIONAL AMATEUR ATHLETIC FEDERATION.

This new athletic body has made satisfactory progress. The standards of physical efficiency adopted by it last December were used in tests throughout the army and by many colleges and secondary schools. The usefulness of these tests seems to have been satisfactorily demonstrated.

Organization work has been going on in various sections of the United States. Some twenty local federations have been formed, or are in the process of forming. The applications that come for assistance in forming these local bodies are so numerous they cannot be promptly met. Undoubtedly there is a real need for the Federation, whose purpose is to unite all organizations of a permanent character which are national in scope and which are actively interested in the promotion of amateur athletics and other forms of physical recreation, and aid its constituent organizations in their efforts to improve and place wholesome physical activities within the reach of all.

Negotiations continued throughout the year with representatives of the Amateur Athletic Union looking toward an alliance or working agreement. Although a tentative agreement was reached September 8 which was to have been put in writing by the representatives of the A. A. U. and submitted to the Federation so that, if satisfactory, the contemplated changes in the constitution could be acted upon at the annual conference of the Amateur Athletic Union beginning November 18 at Detroit, nothing resulted except a severe attack upon the motives and actions of the representatives of the Federation.

I am attaching herewith a report on this subject to the Federation. It indicates clearly that the Federation has so far received little encouragement in its effort to reach a compromise that will unite the organizations in service to the country. For report, see Appendix II.

In all likelihood the negotiations will continue, although it is certainly discouraging to learn that during those of the past year active efforts were made by the A. A. U. to prevent the formation of local federations. A representative, during the conference of the A. A. U., is reported to have advised that representatives of that body pretend to favor the organization of local federations, secure elections as high officers therein, and then from within throttle the new body. Strange to say, this man is on the list of track and field coaches selected by the A. A. U. to accompany our

Olympic team. It is thought that these unfair methods cannot succeed in preventing the Amateur Athletic Federation from becoming a powerful agent for the physical welfare of our citizens.

The annual meeting is to be held in Washington December 31, and a cordial invitation has been extended to all of you to attend.

P. E. PIERCE,
Chairman.

V. RELATIONS WITH THE AMERICAN OLYMPIC COMMITTEE.

Under the leadership of Colonel Robert M. Thompson, preparations for the Olympic Games of 1924 have been practically completed. There remains, however, the important duty of raising a good part of the large amount of money needed.

The reports in the public press have been so full that it seems unnecessary to go into the details. In a general way, however, it may be stated that the administration connected with the selection of the United States' representatives for the various sports has been turned over to the respective sports governing bodies. These bodies, under the ruling of the International Olympic Committee, are charged with certifying to the eligibility of the competitors selected. These selections are submitted to the Olympic Executive Committee.

The Olympic Executive Committee meeting of December 22 was the most representative one I have ever attended. There is a distinct advance in this respect which promises well for the future.

The American Olympic Committee has authorized the place winners at the various conference meets of the colleges to enter the final tryouts at Boston, June 13 and 14. In my opinion it would be inadvisable for all of the conferences to take advantage of this. Economically, it certainly would be a mistake to send the representatives of thirty-five conferences to Boston. It will be much better, if it can be arranged, that only place winners of the I. C. A. A. A. A. and N. C. A. A. track and field meets go to the final tryouts as representatives of the colleges.

P. E. PIERCE,
Chairman.

VI. PARTICIPATION IN OLYMPIC GAMES.

WHEREAS: It is a well-known fact that at every one of the modern Olympic games held, America's representatives in track and field athletics have been largely undergraduates and alumni of colleges holding membership in the National Collegiate Athletic Association, and

WHEREAS: It is an assured thing that a similar condition will exist for the Olympic games of 1924, and that America's success in track and field athletics and in some other events will depend upon the representatives and graduates of colleges which are constituent members of this Association, and

WHEREAS: In past Olympic games the National Collegiate Athletic Association has strongly backed the Olympic games and the American Olympic Committee, first in the earlier Olympics by sending teams from their respective colleges at their own expense, and second in the later Olympic games by developing and furnishing the great majority of America's competitors in track and field athletics;

BE IT HEREBY RESOLVED: That the National Collegiate Athletic Association again take steps to give the heartiest coöperation to the American Olympic Committee by generous encouragement and support, and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED: That the National Collegiate Athletic Association does hereby authorize, empower, and direct its president and executive committee to assist, support, and coöperate with the American Olympic Committee in such manner and by such means as shall commend itself to their best judgment, to the end that America shall be represented completely and by her best athletes in track and field athletics and in such other branches of college sport in which the members of this Association shall participate, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED: That the members of the National Collegiate Athletic Association be strongly urged to await advice from its officers before acting on future schedules of competition, to the end that the participation of the colleges in the tryout meets will fit into the long-established schedules of the thirty-five conferences which are composed largely of member colleges of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, in order that these meets may be constructive and not destructive.

A. A. STAGG,
Chairman.

VII. RELATIONS BETWEEN THE N. C. A. A. AND THE A. A. U.

1. WHEREAS: the National Collegiate Athletic Association was requested by the Paris University Club to secure the attendance of American college students in the International University Meet in Paris, May 4 to 6, 1923, and

WHEREAS: Mr. Charles W. Paddock, of the University of Southern California, accepted the invitation to participate in this University Meet, and received permission from his University to do so, and was the representative of the University of Southern California, and

WHEREAS: Mr. Charles W. Paddock, having competed in this University Meet, was suspended by the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States and thereby under the rules adopted by the International Olympic Committee is ineligible to participate in the forthcoming Olympic Games,

We therefore recommend that the facts and the correspondence concerning this case, copies of which we hereby submit, be given to the public press.

2. American colleges and universities reserve the right to determine the eligibility of their students to compete in the intercollegiate athletic meets in this country and elsewhere.

3. The National Collegiate Athletic Association recognizes the American Olympic Association as having complete jurisdiction over all matters pertaining to the representation of the United States in the Olympic Games, as provided for in article 2 of its Constitution.

RONALD T. ABERCROMBIE,
Chairman.

VIII. COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

1. RESOLVED: That the Association express its hearty appreciation of the graciousness of its Southern hosts in making the Atlanta meeting one to be remembered for warmth of welcome and hospitality.

2. RESOLVED: That this Association record its appreciation of the efficient manner in which its president has handled the delicate and difficult problems confronting him as the representative of the Association.

3. WHEREAS: (1) The American Football Coaches Association is based on the ideals of the N. C. A. A. and (2) its membership is institutional as well as individual, and (3) it is very important that the ideas and ideals of the two organizations be thoroughly sensed and practised by the football coaches on the firing line, therefore be it

RESOLVED: That the colleges belonging to this Association be urged to see to it that their respective football coaches be furnished membership in the A. F. C. A., and that their attendance at its meetings be urged and facilitated.

4. RESOLVED: That a special committee of three be appointed by the Council to investigate and report to this Association at its next annual meeting on the use of photographs, especially motion pictures, in football scouting, and that the question be referred also to the coaches.

5. WHEREAS: The National Collegiate Athletic Association finally became a member of the American Olympic Association on the expressed understanding that the American Olympic Committee elected by said Olympic Association each four years would

have jurisdiction over the participation of the United States in the quadrennial Olympic Games, and

WHEREAS: A resolution introduced at a meeting of the American Olympic Executive Committee, October 26, 1923, stating that the American Olympic Committee had jurisdiction of our participation and the International Olympic Committee should have jurisdiction over international participation was tabled, and

WHEREAS: The said resolution was made the basis of an action adopted by the Amateur Athletic Union during its annual meeting in Detroit, November 18 to 20, 1923, to wit:

WHEREAS: The Amateur Athletic Union is, and for many years past has been, a member of those international federations governing international competition in track and field athletics, swimming, boxing, wrestling, gymnastics, and weight lifting, and

WHEREAS: At a Congress held at Lausanne, Switzerland, in 1921, of the representatives of those committees of the Olympic Committees of the various countries and of the International Olympic Committee, the administration of the contests of the sports of the Olympic Games was placed in the hands of the above International Federation, and

WHEREAS: At a recent meeting of the American Olympic Committee an attack was made upon such International Federation and the system adopted at such Lausanne Congress for the administration of the sports on the Olympic program;

WHEREAS: It was urged by the same speaker that the entire control of the Olympic Games, including the acceptance of entries and technical administration of the contests, be placed under the International Olympic Committee;

BE IT RESOLVED: That the Amateur Athletic Union reaffirms to the international federations, in which it has membership, its continued allegiance thereto and to the principle of their control of all international competitions.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED: That while the Amateur Athletic Union does not believe that the International Olympic Committee is seeking, or intends to seek to ignore, supplant, or modify the present control of the administration of the sports on the Olympic program by the International Federation, if in such belief it is in error, that then and in that event this Union request Prof. Sloane, Gen. Sherrill and Mr. Garland, the representatives of the International Olympic Committee to this country, to inform such committees that it strongly disapproves of such attitude and effort and through the International Federation will do that which it can in opposition thereto.

WHEREAS: It is evident that a simple affirmation of the sovereignty of the American Olympic Committee and of the International Olympic Committee is justified only on the assumption that the American Olympic Committee has not jurisdiction in the United States, and the International Sports Federation in Europe, over the participation in the Olympic Games, and

WHEREAS: The N. C. A. A. and the representatives of its member colleges have urged that a well-thought-out program be prepared for the selection of representatives of our country in track and field events, that satisfactory coaches and managers be definitely selected, and

WHEREAS: The Amateur Athletic Union has been delegated control of these matters as the sports governing body of the events concerned and it has not announced a definite list of coaches, trainers, and managers, and furnished them with a well-planned program of college participation in track and field which is vitally important—if the participation of the colleges is to be of real service to the country;

BE IT RESOLVED—That the serious situation be made known to the American Olympic Association and to the public; that the president of the American Olympic Association be asked to take cognizance of the present situation and institute the necessary reforms in order that the participation of the United States may be really national in character; that copies of this resolution be furnished the American Olympic Committee, the Amateur Athletic Federation of the United States, the International Olympic Committee, and the International Sports Association.

T. E. FRENCH,
Chairman.

RULES COMMITTEES FOR 1924

Association Football Rules Committee.

J. A. Babbitt, Haverford College; Douglas Stewart, University of Pennsylvania; S. C. Staley, University of Illinois.

Advisory Committee: W. F. Garcelon, Harvard University; Major C. P. Stearns, U. S. Military Academy; R. T. Abercrombie, Johns Hopkins University; D. H. Henry, Clemson Agricultural College; George Troutman, Ohio State University; H. J. Huff, Grinnell College; Roy Morrison, Southern Methodist University; H. W. Maloney, Stanford University.

Basket Ball Rules Committee.

L. W. St. John, Ohio State University; Ralph Morgan, University of Pennsylvania; W. E. Meanwell, University of Wisconsin; Oswald Tower, Phillips Academy; H. H. Salmon, Jr., Princeton University; William Chandler, Iowa State College.

James Naismith, life member.

Advisory Committee: W. M. Barber, Yale University; Lory Prentiss, Lawrenceville School; T. H. Cullen, Dartmouth College; Reynolds Benson, Columbia University; H. J. Sturdy, U. S. Naval Academy; L. T. Belmont, University of Texas; L. J. Cooke, University of Minnesota; E. L. Roberts, Young University; J. F. Bohler, Washington State College.

Football Rules Committee.

E. K. Hall, Dartmouth College; Walter Camp, Yale University; A. A. Stagg, University of Chicago; J. A. Babbitt, Haverford College.

F. W. Moore, Harvard University; W. W. Roper, Princeton University; M. F. Ahearn, Kansas State A. & M. College; W. S. Langford, Trinity College.

Captain McEwen, U. S. Military Academy; C. W. Savage, Oberlin College; H. J. Stegeman, University of Georgia; D. X. Bible, Texas A. & M. College; C. Henry Smith, Colorado University; George Varnell, Spokane, Washington.

Swimming Rules Committee.

F. W. Luehring, University of Minnesota; E. T. Kennedy, Columbia University; A. J. Wilson, Yale University; C. E. Daubert, Iowa State College.

Advisory Committee: G. C. Hazelton, Dartmouth College; J. H. Reilly, Rutgers College; G. H. Daley, Union University; H. Alexander, Georgia School of Technology; Ernest Brandsten, Stanford University; H. C. Byrd, University of Maryland; Roy B. Henderson, Texas University; E. Hallings, University of Utah; William B. Schrauff, Princeton University.

Track Rules Committee.

John L. Griffith, Western Conference; H. F. Schulte, University of Nebraska; W. H. Cowell, University of New Hampshire.

Advisory Committee: George Orton, University of Pennsylvania; Harry L. Hillman, Dartmouth College; Thomas E. Jones, University of Wisconsin; Clyde Littlefield, University of Texas; H. W. Hughes, Colorado State Agricultural College; C. S. Edmonson, University of Washington.

Wrestling Rules Committee.

H. R. Reiter, Lehigh University; August Peterson, Columbia University; Dana M. Evans, Northwestern University.

Advisory Committee: W. E. Lewis, Harvard University; Richard Barker, Michigan University; Dr. R. G. Clapp, Nebraska University; James Arbuthnot, University of Washington; E. C. Gallagher, Oklahoma A. & M. College; Dr. O. K. Barnes, University of Utah.

Volley Ball Rules Committee.

G. L. Meylan, Columbia University; J. H. McCurdy, International Y. M. C. A. College; T. N. Metcalf, University of Minnesota.

Boxing Rules Committee.

R. Tait McKenzie, University of Pennsylvania; Allan Winter Rowe, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Lieutenant Murphy, U. S. Naval Academy; Hugo Bezdek, Penn. State College; Francis C. Grant, University of Pennsylvania; Colonel H. J. Koehler, U. S. Military Academy.

Lacrosse Rules Committee.

R. T. Abercrombie, Johns Hopkins University; Lieutenant M. Cohen, U. S. Naval Academy; L. D. Cox, Syracuse University. Advisory Committee: C. S. Botsford, Reed College.

Ice Hockey Rules Committee.

Alfred Winsor, Harvard University; Albert I. Prettyman, Hamilton College; Rufus Trimble, Columbia University; Eugene Maxwell, Princeton University; George Little, University of Michigan.

ADDRESSES

I. PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

BRIGADIER GENERAL PALMER E. PIERCE, U. S. ARMY (RETIRED).

It is a great satisfaction to be able to report that the National Collegiate Athletic Association is in a healthy and flourishing condition. During 1923 its membership increased ten per cent. When the new applications are acted upon by the eighteenth Conference there will be in the neighborhood of 125 active, 10 allied, and 10 associate members. The total number of educational institutions represented will be about 200. When it is recalled that the Association was started in 1905 with only 26 members, it must be conceded that its growth has been really remarkable. With increase in members has come corresponding increase in influence and prestige. The reasons for the success achieved lie largely in the working principles adopted which are expressed in the Constitution as follows:

"The purposes of this Association are:

- (1) The upholding of the principle of institutional control of, and responsibility for, all collegiate sports.
- (2) The stimulation and improvement of intramural and intercollegiate athletic sports.
- (3) The promotion of physical exercise among the students of the educational institutions of the United States.
- (4) The establishment of a uniform law of amateurism and of principles of amateur sports.
- (5) The encouragement of the adoption by its constituent members of strict eligibility rules to comply with high standards of scholarship, amateur standing, and good sportsmanship.
- (6) The formulation, copyrighting, and publication of rules of play for the government of college sports.
- (7) The supervision of the regulation and conduct, by its constituent members, of intercollegiate sports in regional and national collegiate athletic contests, and the preservation of collegiate athletic records.
- (8) In general, the study of the various phases of competitive athletics, physical training, and allied problems, the establishment of standards for amateur sports, and the promotion and adoption of recommended measures, to the end that the colleges and universities of the United States may maintain their athletic activities on a high plane and make efficient use of sports in character building."

This is a fine platform which the colleges are supporting under the following prescribed conditions of membership:

"The members of this Association severally agree to supervise and, in so far as may be practicable, to control athletic sports so that they will be administered in accord with the law of amateurism and the principles of amateur sport set forth in this Constitution, and to establish and preserve high standards of personal honor, eligibility, and fair play. The self-government of the constituent members shall not be interfered with nor questioned."

Although the purposes and principles of this body are idealistic, yet the practical application of them is left as much as possible to the constituent members. Centralized control of collegiate athletics has never been favored by the National Collegiate Athletic Association. It believes in efficient local self-government. There are many serious problems connected with the administration of intramural as well as intercollegiate athletics. These problems will be discussed today, and it is certain that many very helpful suggestions will result.

The formation of local athletic college leagues is progressing throughout the United States. There are more than thirty-five of these. It is noticeable that in New England and the Eastern states these organizations are not as a rule administrative and legislative, while in the other parts of the country they are decidedly so. In this connection it is well to note that what suits one set of colleges might not another. It is difficult, however, to see a satisfactory solution to such problems as that of summer baseball, unless the colleges affected determine on a joint course of action and in concert take the steps necessary to enforce their decision.

As an example of an efficient handling of summer baseball, attention is invited to Dr. Sanford's report for our Fourth District, and his vivid description of the activities of the Southern Collegiate Conference. In addition, read Professor Aigler's description of the duties of Major Griffith, Commissioner of Athletics in the Fifth District, and the work of the great Western Conference of colleges.

It is believed a rearrangement of our nine districts is now advisable. The members of some college leagues are in different districts, which detracts from the efficiency of our organization. Your Council should study the problem and submit to the next annual meeting the necessary amendments to the Constitution.

The reports of our district representatives and chairmen of various committees indicate real progress in both intramural and intercollegiate sports. The advisability of giving physical training and athletic sports a real place in the educational program is now generally recognized. Probably the greatest development has taken place at our national academies, where the undergraduates

are all trained physically and efficiency in athletic sports is a factor in determining class standing at graduation. Would it not be wise for the colleges to give credit for athletic as well as scholastic abilities? Williams College has eighty-five per cent of its students in organized athletics. The University of Southern California has 1100 undergraduates under instruction in boxing. These are isolated examples which illustrate the general practice.

Practically all colleges now have physical departments. On entrance the freshmen take a physical as well as a mental examination. The student is required to undergo physical training for one, two, or more years. One cannot predict the advance in physical efficiency of our race that will result.

The interest in football this autumn was greater than ever before. Even such stadiums as the Yale Bowl could accommodate but a fraction of the applicants for tickets. All over the United States new and enlarged facilities are being built for college sports. The finances involved are very large and result in new problems of control and administration. These are being satisfactorily solved and without injury, so far as I can judge, to the amateur spirit.

The football rules committee, of which Mr. E. K. Hall has been the efficient chairman for many years, deserves congratulations for the playing rules developed by it. The consensus of opinion is that the code now constituted is most satisfactory. It seems unlikely, therefore, that any changes of importance will be made for many years to come. This does not mean, however, that the committee will lose the great influence it has wielded in the past. Its functions, however, will be less legislative and more interpretative and educational. In order to fulfill these duties efficiently, the various sections of our country have been given representation on the committee, where this is possible without interfering with the well-working organization.

There has been little public criticism and much praise of the sportsmanship shown on the gridiron in 1923. It is believed that there has been a distinct advance both in playing spirit and in the conduct of the spectators. Credit for this should be given in a large measure to the Rules Committee, who published an excellent Code as a part of the rules, and to the coaches themselves, who, under the stimulus of their newly formed association, have been efficient agents in the procurement of a high standard of sportsmanship in this most aggressive of all college sports. It is believed that the officiating this year has been more satisfactory than heretofore. Our Central Board has performed its duties in such a way that, so far as is known, not a single complaint has been made. I think it would be well for this Association to express formally to the Football Rules Committee and the Central Board on Officials deep appreciation of the effective efforts they

have made during the past year to promote high ideals of sportsmanship.

Soccer football is becoming very popular. Dr. James A. Babbitt, chairman of our committee, and his assistants for formulating the rules for this game and stimulating interest in it have performed a most useful service to college sports, the importance of which we cannot really estimate. This game reaches a class of undergraduates that the American Rugby would not interest, and has most valuable characteristics.

The increased sale of the Basket Ball Rules Guide indicates that this virile game is becoming more and more popular. As usual, a joint committee consisting of the Amateur Athletic Union, the Young Men's Christian, and the National Collegiate Athletic Associations formulated the playing rules. The changes made last year have proven beneficial to the game.

Reports will be received today from the above-mentioned rules committees, and in addition from those that have to do with track and field, swimming, wrestling, boxing, volley ball, and lacrosse. In every case it is my opinion that the Association has good reason to congratulate itself on the excellent services that have been rendered.

The Publication Committee is concerned because a number of unauthorized publications have been made of our sporting rules. As yet no steps have been taken to protect our copyright, but the matter is under consideration. The receipts from the royalty of two cents per copy do not pay the full expenses of the various committees. It is very advisable, therefore, to take the steps necessary to prevent unauthorized publications. Your Council will be obliged for definite information on this subject. Last year 107,000 copies of our authorized football Guide and 104,000 of the basket ball Guide were sold. With definite information of infringement of the copyright, your Council will be in position to take the matter into the courts, since the steps necessary for incorporating the N. C. A. A. under the laws of New Jersey have been taken.

In some parts of the country it is reported that college baseball is not so popular as formerly. It has not come under my observation that there is any lack of interest in this great American sport. However, one thing is certain, and that is that the summer baseball question is still with us. The situation seems especially bad in certain parts of New England where there is no uniformity of practice in the treatment of the subject. I cannot too strongly urge upon the interested colleges that they combine into groups to administer firmly, continuously, and unitedly the amateur law. The Southern colleges have done so within the past three years, and conditions have greatly improved. In this connection it is well to take into account our growing international athletic rela-

tions. Undergraduates who accept money or its equivalent for athletic ability of course are ineligible to enter into intercollegiate, international, Olympic,—in fact any amateur athletic games. Amateurism, as defined in our Constitution, is a universal law; one that governs all amateur sports everywhere. *It must be upheld.* There are often great difficulties in doing so, but our members can do it if they determine upon it.

I cannot forbear repeating what I have so often said to you, that the amateur law can be enforced efficiently and athletics fitted into the general program of education if the faculties will exercise the proper amount of direction and control, and athletically related institutions will combine into administrative groups. When this is accomplished many evils that now trouble us will disappear. The college that does not live up to the law, that has not accepted standards of eligibility, will find itself ostracized in amateur sports. Under present conditions such institutions may not be able to make satisfactory schedules with local colleges that are organized on high standards, but can get games in other sections, and frequently very lucrative ones at that. You who were fortunate to attend the Conference dinner last December must remember the striking remarks of Mr. Yost on the seriousness of this, and the advice he gave to the prominent colleges to scrutinize their playing schedules with care, lest they become a party to the giving of substantial support to colleges that have no real amateur standards.

During 1923 the Association has been working satisfactorily under the organization adopted last December. The Council met immediately after the general meeting and elected Dr. McCurdy, International Y. M. C. A. College, Dr. McKenzie, University of Pennsylvania, Dr. Meylan, Columbia University, Dr. Palmer, Swarthmore College, and Dr. Raycroft, Princeton University, members at large. An executive committee was then elected consisting of Professor Lendall, Rutgers College, Drs. McCurdy, Meylan, Palmer, and Raycroft. This committee, with the president and secretary-treasurer as *ex-officio* members, met from time to time as occasion required. The Council chose members at large who lived in the vicinity of New York City in order that an executive committee might be elected that would be available for conferences. This seriously limited the representation of our districts, and the Council for 1924 should give this question consideration.

On invitation of the University of Georgia, I went to Athens last July and explained to the teachers attending the University and the state normal schools the organization, purposes, and ideals of the National Collegiate Athletic Association. It was a most pleasing experience, and the impression obtained of the work being done in those schools and by the Southern Collegiate Con-

ference was a most favorable one. This great collegiate sports-governing body embraces all the South Atlantic and Gulf states east of the Mississippi, and it is doing a difficult job in a very satisfactory manner, under the efficient leadership of Dr. Sanford.

It was my great fortune to be present at the track and field meet of our Association on Stagg Field at Chicago last June. The large attendance and enthusiasm of the spectators, as well as the excellent records made by the competing athletes, bore striking testimony to the increasing interest in, and importance of, these games begun under our auspices three years ago. Twenty-five states were represented by 178 competitors and 59 colleges. In the three meets so far held, 85 different colleges have participated. It seems to me that this record bears evidence that these meets are performing a useful service to college athletics. Widespread interest is stimulated, and participation in track and field throughout the country is encouraged. In addition, it has proven a powerful stimulus to the adoption of high and uniform standards of sportsmanship.

It is hoped that the colleges will initiate steps that will lead to the greatest possible use of the Olympic Games for the stimulation of track and field events throughout the country, by initiating sectional or conference tryouts, the place winners of which will be entitled to enter the final Olympic tryouts at Boston *under the colors of their respective educational institutions*. It is thought that a carefully planned and conducted program on the above lines would not only result in great development in track and field, but also might be made to produce a substantial financial support for the American Olympic Committee.

The Amateur Athletic Federation, of which this body is a constituent member, has made satisfactory progress during the past year. It seems in a fair way to succeed in the task assigned to it by the War Department, viz.: the establishment of satisfactory standards of physical efficiency, the promotion of tests under them, and the encouragement of healthful recreational athletics by the youth of our land. The Federation has been endeavoring to arrange with the Amateur Athletic Union a satisfactory working agreement which would prevent dissensions and encourage cooperation. Although not successful in this effort, yet it is hoped eventually the two organizations may work hand in hand to improve the physical efficiency of the citizens of the United States.

It is my belief that this National Collegiate Athletic Association is constantly enlarging its field of usefulness. There are some controversial matters that will require discussion today. So long as these discussions are actuated by a desire to reach conclusions that will be to the best interest of the colleges, they are likely to have good results. One of these discussions will revolve around the unfortunate incident connected with Mr. Paddock's partici-

pation in the University of Paris games last May. The developments in this case have brought attention to the claim of the Amateur Athletic Union expressed in their rule as to competitions abroad, as follows:

"RULE II. Competition Abroad.

(1) Any amateur athlete, a resident of the United States, desiring to compete in amateur competitions in any other country, must before such competitions secure from the National Registration Committee of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States a permit on petition of the club of which he is a member, approved by the district association wherein such club is located, that will authorize him to compete in any other country."

The colleges have not been in the habit of asking the authority of the Amateur Athletic Union to compete in athletic games with the colleges and universities of Europe. It is my understanding, however, that the International Sports Federation now claims jurisdiction. The question is apt to become an important one, due to the expressed intention of the European institutions of learning to inaugurate our system of college athletics. Already plans have been made by them to have periodical international intercollegiate meets. Whether or not these should be subject to the jurisdiction of the International Athletic Federation is a matter for serious consideration. I have sought for information as to the participation of Harvard, Yale, and Princeton in meets during the past few years with the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and have been informed that these institutions have not asked the sanction of them by the Amateur Athletic Union or the International Athletic Federation. Due to the increasing interest in international athletics, conditions may have changed so as to make advisable the supervision of these sports-governing bodies. At present I am not in favor of this. If any college, or any group of colleges, desires to send undergraduate athletes to Europe to compete with students of universities there, it should be within their power to do so. Such competitions should be classed by the sports-governing bodies as *closed* and, therefore, not subject to their jurisdiction. In this connection, attention is invited to the wording of the Amateur Athletic Union rule quoted above, which seems to limit its control of competition abroad to its own members. Just what jurisdiction the International Federation claims is not known. Certainly, then, it seems inadvisable without further enlightenment to acknowledge any outside authority over athletic relations between colleges.

There is a great deal of misconception of the attitude taken by the N. C. A. A. in reference to the invitation to send undergradu-

ates to compete last May in the University of Paris games. Understanding that the games were for *bona fide* amateurs and that the competitors would be undergraduates, the project was approved unanimously, and a committee appointed to extend the invitation to the colleges. It then became a matter merely for institutional action. Our Association did not pass on the credentials of Mr. Paddock, whose going was authorized and approved by the University of Southern California, of which he was an undergraduate. I dwell on this to emphasize the fact that there was no departure in this case from the Association's well-known principle of non-interference in the self-government of the member colleges, nor any extension of control and direct administration.

Reports indicate that the University of Paris games were a great success. The inauguration of the new athletic field and the banquet in connection therewith were attended by the French Ministers of the Interior and of Sports. The President of the Republic donated the prize for the winner of the 100-meters, and was officially represented at the games. I am assured that only *bona fide* students competed, and that the games were in every way worthy of support.

Mr. Paddock's participation in the games was discussed at length at a meeting of the Olympic Executive Committee in New York City, December 22. It is now my understanding that Mr. Paddock was last May a member of the Los Angeles Athletic Club, a full registered athlete. This being true, his contemplated trip to Europe to compete in the Paris games was subject to the jurisdiction of the Amateur Athletic Union, under the rule previously quoted. In view of this, and at the suggestion of the president of the American Olympic Committee, I telegraphed him as follows:

"Charles W. Paddock,
Pasadena, California.

In the understanding that last May you were a member of the Los Angeles Athletic Club and a registered athlete of the Amateur Athletic Union, I recommend, at the suggestion of the president of the American Olympic Committee, that you apply for reinstatement to the special committee appointed by the Amateur Athletic Union to consider your case."

I believe the committee, whose chairman is Mr. Weaver of Los Angeles, will give this young man a fair hearing, and not deprive the United States of his great athletic abilities unless for cogent reasons.

It seems to me that all dissension and unfortunate publicity in this matter would have been avoided had the A. A. U. officials consulted with the University of Southern California or our Association. In this connection, the following telegram from the president of the Southern Pacific Association is interesting:

"Colleges and officials of our Association very much provoked over Eastern officials prohibiting Paddock from going to Paris. Fail to understand why Prout, McCabe, or others should dictate such policies without first securing opinion of other officials interested. We believe such decisions should be controlled by more than one or two officials, and see no reason why Paddock or anyone else going to Paris would interfere with Olympiads. We request that permission be granted Paddock. Our press and leading citizens greatly worked up over this matter and feeling is very bitter, which will greatly handicap us in securing support as well as our athletes for next year's Olympic games."

Finally, I desire to quote from a letter written December 12 to Mr. Rubien, Secretary of the Amateur Athletic Union and the American Olympic Committee:

"I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of December 11th and the enclosed copy of Bulletin No. 1, issued by the Amateur Athletic Union November 4th, 1923. I have not as yet had time to study carefully the statements contained in it with regard to the Paddock case and the negotiations between the committees representing the Amateur Athletic Union and the National Amateur Athletic Federation. However, I note the statement that the ruling against Mr. Paddock was made at the request of the American Olympic Committee. In order to clear up all possible misconceptions, are you in a position to tell me why this ruling was not applied also to the track and field games between Harvard and Yale and Cambridge and Oxford Universities? I am not asking this for any other purpose than to be able to report fully to the delegates at the coming conference of the N. C. A. A.

"I am enclosing a copy of an expense account of Mr. Paddock which was sent me some time ago. Incidentally, it may be of interest to you to know that Mr. Paddock has never appealed to me or to the N. C. A. A. No doubt you have seen the report I made on this matter, but I fear you may not have done so, and am, therefore, enclosing a copy of a circular letter to the colleges, issued June 10th, 1923. If there is anything in this that in your opinion does not truly represent the facts in the case, please let me know.

"I am still of the opinion expressed at one of our early meetings this year that we should get together in this case and try and determine a solution of the difficulties involved. There may be misunderstandings on both sides. For instance, I recall that Mr. Prout stated that he had been informed that 'the Paddock case was carefully arranged to embarrass the Amateur Athletic Union during the summer of 1922.' I assured him that, if this was so, it was unknown to the officials of the N. C. A. A., including myself. I trust that my statement disabused his mind of any idea that our Association was engaged in any sort of conspiracy. The University of Paris games were looked upon as an educational movement, and were favored without any idea of the complications that have arisen due to the participation of Mr. Paddock in them."

In answer, I was informed that Mr. Prout would probably talk to me after consulting office records. The talk came in the form of a public statement to the Olympic Executive Committee on December 22. The alleged reason for this handling of the matter was an article that appeared in one of the New York papers. I knew nothing of the article, in fact had not read it, and in a reply to Mr. Prout endeavored to convince him and others present that neither the N. C. A. A. nor its officers or representatives had, as insinuated, prepared the Paddock case to test the authority of the Amateur Athletic Union. If any of you have knowledge of such a design on the part of anyone please inform me.

I wish to assure the members of the N. C. A. A. that this organization has not in any way been engaged in a campaign of destruction against any other athletic body. Its efforts have always been constructive. So long as it struggles vigorously, but sanely, to carry into full effect the ideals set forth in its Constitution, growth both in numbers and influence will continue.

In closing I wish to express my best wishes for a prosperous New Year to all of the members of the National Collegiate Athletic Association.

II. FACULTY CONTROL OF ATHLETICS.

PRESIDENT JAMES R. ANGELL, YALE UNIVERSITY.

President Angell spoke extemporaneously, and his address was taken down by a shorthand reporter. After holding the publication of these Proceedings for several weeks, the editor is informed by the reporter that he has lost his notes. As President Angell is too busy to supply a summary of the address, for some time at least, publication must proceed without it, greatly to the regret of the editor and to the loss of the readers. It is hoped that a summary may appear in next year's Proceedings.

III. AN EXPERIMENT IN THE FACULTY DIRECTION OF INTER-COLLEGIATE ATHLETICS, AND ITS OBVIOUS LESSONS.

PROFESSOR C. W. SAVAGE, OBERLIN COLLEGE.

It is indeed no small honor which the Executive Committee of this great national Association has conferred upon my institution in inviting me to tell you of the modest experiment which we have been conducting for the past seventeen years in the handling of intercollegiate athletics at Oberlin College. There has been nothing revolutionary in our attempt, neither does it seem to me to be particularly unique, and I certainly wish that it might have been crowned with more signal success. Nevertheless, the bare narrative of what we have been trying to do may not be without some points of interest and guidance for many of you.

By way of background, let me say that Oberlin College is a co-educational institution of sixteen hundred students. Of these, only about eleven hundred are enrolled in the College of Arts and Sciences. This is the only department from which athletes are drawn, and never during the period under discussion has the number of men eligible to compete under the code of the Ohio Intercollegiate Conference exceeded three hundred and twenty-five (the average being two hundred and sixty-eight). Oberlin teams are dubbed by the sport writers "the Congregationalists." Though founded in the wilderness of the Western Reserve in 1833 by a little band of Congregational pioneers, we are not today and never have been a denominational institution. Nevertheless, the spirit of sacrifice and of whole-hearted devotion to the highest ideals, which characterized the efforts of her founders, became an Oberlin tradition which has survived with extraordinary tenacity, and which in no small degree accounts for the remarkable achievements of this small inland institution.

Oberlin's early experiences in the beginnings and development of intercollegiate athletics are of the stereotyped order: first, informal teams, arranging an outside game or an exchange of games with little or no interference with academic interests and consequently attracting little or no notice from the faculty; then the gradual growth of teams and schedules, and the organization of a student athletic association, with student managers for each branch of sport. Faculty restriction now began to appear. Next, the era of the graduate manager, or of a faculty treasurer to handle finances. And finally, the appointment of a director of athletics, holding a professorship in the department of physical education, and having full faculty standing.

It was in this latter capacity that I was called back to my *alma mater* in the fall of 1906. What I found there was the traditional situation: a student athletic association, with a faculty graduate manager too busy to look after many of the details; an advisory

board on athletics, composed of three undergraduates elected by the students, three alumni, and three faculty members; and student managers for each sport, elected by the student political machine. The athletic association was, of course, heavily in debt in spite of the efficient work of the busy graduate manager. There was not ten dollars' worth of athletic equipment; the athletic field was in bad condition, and the stands and buildings were badly out of repair. Every dollar of income that could be scraped together had been disappearing into the pockets of the seasonal coaches, and into athletic equipment which had been regularly carried off by the athletes at the end of each season.

The president of the college was perturbed and the faculty restive. The emphasis on intercollegiate competition and on the winning of games was steadily increasing. The Ohio Athletic Conference was functioning vigorously, but practices had developed which required a mass of restrictive legislation and a complicated eligibility code. In the further attempt to hold students to their academic work, our own faculty had adopted additional restrictions, prescribing maintenance of scholarship standing, the number of semester hours to be carried, a limited amount of absence from classes, and the maximum number of games permitted in each sport.

That the college administration was not satisfied with the results of this restrictive method of control was manifest in my call to study the situation and supervise intercollegiate competition. For the first time in the history of the college, the salary of an athletic officer, the director, was paid entirely from college funds. While it was understood that my job was to study the problem and try to lessen the emphasis on winning championships, and to curtail the demands upon the students' time and strength, I did spend considerable time for the first three or four years in active coaching. Such expert coaches as were needed were hired by the director, subject to the recommendation of the advisory committee and the approval of the faculty, and paid from the funds of the athletic association. My first football coach cost \$300 for the season; the basket ball coach, \$150 for ten weeks. During the years when seasonal coaches were used, we never exceeded \$900 for the football season of nine weeks, and this maximum was reached only in the case of a coach who was retained for his fourth season.

With the loss of this man to a rival institution came our next advance step, the abandonment of the seasonal coach once and for all, and the beginning of the practice of appointing instructors in the department of physical education. These young men became members of the faculty on the same scale of salary as all other college instructors, and were appointed in the same way. They were qualified to coach at least two branches of intercollegiate

sports, to handle classes in the physical education work required of all freshmen and sophomores, and to teach courses in physical education theory and practice in the major offered by our department. At first one-half the salaries of these instructors was paid in to the college treasury from the intercollegiate athletic income, but after a year or two their entire salaries were assumed by the college. The total salary budget now paid to our department staff amounts to \$11,550, or the income at five per cent on \$233,000.

The title to the athletic fields has always been held by the college, and our next forward step was to secure an annual appropriation in the budget for the upkeep of our fields, on the theory that these were the laboratories of our department.

Relieved of the salaries of coaches and the cost of maintaining the fields, the athletic association was able to make money, to wipe out its debts, and to make annual contributions to the college for new construction at the fields. Thus our facilities have been gradually increased and improved. But, best of all, the commercial aspect no longer has to be the first consideration in the building of schedules.

One of my first reforms was to cut down the time required for football practice from three to one and one-half hours per day, and to modify the daily practice from four hard scrimmages per week to two, and sometimes only one. On the other hand, the faculty had to be reformed and convinced of the desirability of removing all classes out of the late afternoon. The number of evenings devoted to lectures by the coaches and to "skull practice" was greatly curtailed. This past season only one such evening session was held. It was, of course, surprising and most gratifying to find that the effectiveness of our team play was increased rather than lessened, as was actually shown by the number of games won.

A strong endeavor to maintain good class teams, which should compete in intramural games and should in turn furnish opposition for the varsity, has always been made. This, however, has not been an unqualified success; in my judgment, largely from lack of adequate coaching, from lack of real incentive, and especially because all the best players from the three upper classes are always found upon the varsity squad. This intramural program is also financed from the college budget.

During the period of the S. A. T. C. disaster, our athletic association lapsed. Upon the return to normal, with the consent of the faculty, the association was not revived, although the advisory committee on athletics has been retained. All the prerogatives of the athletic association have been vested in the staff of the department of physical education, a group of five men, two full professors, one assistant professor, and two instructors. One of these professors is the director of athletics, the other is the director of the gymnasium.

By this arrangement, authority and responsibility are centralized, intercollegiate athletics, intramural athletics, required work in physical education activities, and recreative games and sports are all organized and directed without conflict and friction. This results in the best possible consideration being given to every interest, and contributes greatly to harmony and efficiency.

Now what has been the effect of this plan upon our intercollegiate sports? During the first ten years of my directorship, while the athletic association remained in existence, that body very graciously went through the form of annually electing me graduate manager. This probably was because the college was paying my salary, and the boys could not find any other man who would cost the association so little. During these years, in spite of the lessened emphasis on intercollegiate competition, the association was cleared of debt, and considerable sums were put into new facilities and added acreage at the fields. For this period our varsity teams made the following records, from 1908 to 1917.

	Won	Lost	Tied	
Football	45	26	6	63%
Basket Ball	73	42	0	64%
Baseball	51	56		47%

During the three and one-half years in which we have been operating without a student athletic association, we have without exception turned in a surplus to the college, which has been used for improvements at the field and for the maintenance of our program of "athletics for all." Records of our teams for this period (1919-23) are as follows:

	Won	Lost	Tied	
Football	29	7	2	80%
Basket Ball	38	18	0	68%
Baseball	23	20	0	54%

In spite of our lessened emphasis on intercollegiate sport, our records seem to show that our teams have been even more successful than before. There certainly has been less interference with academic pursuits, and I am confident that one dollar spent now for equipment goes as far as did three in the old days of the graduate manager, in spite of the change in the value of the dollar, and that where one man was participating in athletic games and sports there are now three.

In the peace of mind of the president and faculty, in the freedom from student politics, in the relief from inter-institutional misunderstanding and consequent hard feeling, in the freedom from suspicion as to how athletic incomes are being used, in the standard of sportsmanship maintained, and in the *esprit de corps* of the student body, there can be no doubt of the gains that have been made.

It must be evident from what I have been saying that the president and faculty of Oberlin College look upon intercollegiate athletics as a reasonable and justifiable interest in college life, and that they wish athletics to be directed and utilized rather than abolished. But I believe that I should misrepresent my associates on the faculty if I did not state emphatically that we, many of us at least, are very far from satisfied with our own achievements in handling intercollegiate sports, and are still more dissatisfied, nay, even appalled, at the present trend in intercollegiate football throughout the nation.

For it seems perfectly clear to us that in practically all of the great colleges and universities of the country there are being built up great intercollegiate machines, great athletic systems, commercialized and professionalized in spirit, that are fast assuming the proportions of stupendous Juggernauts, Juggernauts which are threatening to crack every bone in our academic bodies, and to crush out of our scholastic veins every drop of the blood of idealism and inspiration. How many institutions can permit their present athletic practices and maintain their self-respect as seats of learning and culture and character-building is hard to understand.

American intercollegiate football, with its expensive coaching staffs, be the men seasonal or all-the-year coaches, with its scouting system, with its lavish expenditures for equipment and for care of the players, with its excessive demands upon their time, with its great stadia and stupendous gate receipts, with its newspaper notoriety, with its intersectional and transcontinental trips and the hegira of frenzied rooters, as "bums" or following by autos and by special trains to the number of five, ten, even twenty thousand, traveling a day's journey and more, with the too frequent betting before the game and drunkenness and excesses after, and, worst of all, with its prostitution of high school athletes by recruiting and subsidizing, with its exploiting of college players by professional promoters, and with its mad will to win at any cost,—American intercollegiate football, thoroughly professionalized and commercialized in spirit and shot through with hypocrisy, the plaything of thoughtless alumni, the incarnation of the coaches who handle the players as pawns, exploited for revenue by the keen business manager,—American intercollegiate football, no longer the sport of light-hearted laughing boys, but a grim battle carried to the point where it is too often vicious and vindictive—by what right has this thing come to be the supreme interest in the training and education of our best young men for future citizenship?

Or to change the figure, that droll little pet, which appeared almost simultaneously in the campus life of several of our great Eastern universities about fifty years ago, to all appearances an

awkward, comical, clumsy-footed, innocent-looking, drab little pachyderm has with the passing seasons grown into a white elephant of prodigious size, untrained and almost beyond restraint, a mighty beast of the jungle of portentous potentialities for good or for evil. A well-trained working elephant is, of course, one of man's most useful servants, able to perform great tasks with ridiculous ease; but a huge tusker on the rampage is an instrument of death and destruction. After three decades of contact with intercollegiate athletics, I am reluctantly forced to the conclusion that in intercollegiate football we have on our academic hands today a *real white elephant*. What shall we do with him? Can we train him and use him, or is he going mad on our hands before we can make him tractable? That is one of the greatest problems that faces educators of today.

It was just ten years ago today, in 1913, in Chicago, that I had the honor to address this body on the subject "The Professional vs. the Educational in Intercollegiate Athletics." If any of you are interested in what I am saying now, I suggest that when you get back home you read that article in the minutes of this body, or in the *American Physical Education Review* for 1914. As I said at that time, I now reiterate with increased emphasis,—I am not an enemy of intercollegiate competition; I would not abolish it if I could. Rather I count myself the staunchest friend and supporter of intercollegiate athletics in every form. It is this intense interest in the future of our sports that prompts me to raise my voice at this time in solemn warning.

Gentlemen, it is my firm conviction that unless we, the friends of and believers in intercollegiate football, take hold of this problem, apply to it the best brains and keenest thought at our command, and ourselves bring about a radical revision of our methods of handling the game,—unless we ourselves, I say, the friends of football, bring about important and far-reaching changes, then apprehensive and impatient faculties and trustees, yes, and anxious fathers and mothers are going to take the situation in hand. I am no "kill-joy" and no "calamity howler," but I can see that little cloud on the horizon "no larger than a man's hand." The storm is gathering. We, who are the sponsors for intercollegiate football, are in a dangerous position. Let us seriously consider and act before it is too late. Unless I am mistaken, some of you are already aware of the approaching tempest and are taking precautions. You are drawing up additional articles to your codes; you are asking for more declarations from students and affidavits from officers; you are extending greater courtesies; you are more punctilious in arrangements; you are appointing arbiters and eligibility committees; you are justifying your commercialism by the uses to which the great incomes are put; you are trying to justify the tremendous sums tied up in stadia by seeking additional in-

terests to help you use them more than four or five times a year; you are more opposed to seasonal coaches and more favorable to faculty control. There are abundant signs that some of you are already quite apprehensive. Are you willing and eager to protect this great, virile sport from the attacks of radicals, and preserve it on such a plane as to place it above criticism, or are you going to maintain stubbornly that there is nothing wrong with its present status? Or, admitting that there may be some grounds for criticism, are you going to sit back hopelessly, fold your hands, and say, "I know the thing has gone wrong and is getting worse, but it is now too big for us to handle it. There is nothing we can do. We are too late."

In the period 1900 to 1905, football was under fire because of its roughness and the consequent maiming and killing of a considerable number of its best trained players. The game was modified, improved, and saved. But, hear me! The physical injuries and deaths of those days are as nothing compared with the loss of self-respect, the deliberate deceit and perjury, the loss of a fine sense of personal honor, the failure of high scholastic achievement, which present practices in intercollegiate football entail. In 1904 and 1905, American intercollegiate football might have been entirely abolished, had it not been for the splendid vision and vigorous support of the then president of the United States, Colonel Theodore Roosevelt. One of the finest utterances of this great American was this: "Aggressive fighting for the right is the noblest sport the world affords." If Roosevelt and West Point and our own president, General Pierce, in that fine spirit saved the game in 1905, it is altogether fitting that we should not shrink from a similar duty at this time.

Because I have been interested in this problem from the educational as well as from the coaching side, I have been unable to escape some pretty definite conclusions. The first is that intercollegiate and interscholastic football can not long continue under present conditions. Second: that unfortunately these conditions are growing worse rather than better. Third: that little can be hoped for from increased restrictions, higher codes of eligibility, or closer supervision, as long as the present system of competition is retained.

What then is to be done? Wherein lies the difficulty and how is it to be met? I would be a poor sportsman indeed if I did not venture to draw the fire of your hostile criticism by at least a few constructive suggestions for your consideration as to the direction we must take in searching for the solution of this vital problem.

Our experience at Oberlin has made it clear that no one college can alone solve the problem. Our faculty direction and utilization of athletic competition has gone about as far as it can go without

the coöperation of three or four other colleges, or better still, of our entire Conference.

It is quite clear to me that the root of our difficulty lies in the representative team idea, and the overemphasis on the importance of this representation. Only those specially endowed with both physical and mental qualifications of a high order may hope to find a place in this aristocracy of the varsity team. The men who need it the least monopolize the time, thought, and effort of the coaches, and the man of ordinary attainment sinks into the oblivion of an intramural system, without the incentive of a real goal, or he decides to become a "grind." In such a system as this the value of the individual super-athlete is incalculable. This fact is responsible for the mad hunt conducted by scouts and alumni for the phenomenal high school athletic star. Lessen the value of the super-athlete in intercollegiate competition, and the majority of our difficulties will vanish. How can this be done without injury to this finest type of American sport, and without injustice to the individual athlete? Best and most naturally by spreading out the burden of representation upon many more shoulders. Greatly multiply the number of competing athletes, and by so doing cut down the number of opportunities for the star athlete to scintillate. Let him remain in eclipse much of the time that some of his worthy but more modest fellows may shine. The number of competitors could at once be doubled by having our first and second teams competing on the same day against the same institutions. We are all of us carrying about 30 players on all our trips. We could have two games as well as one. But this would only slightly alleviate, not cure; for the old system of building teams would be still continued. Why not make our intercollegiate competition become the real goal of a broad comprehensive system of intramural competition,—the apex of a real pyramid,—the honor of representing the institution falling in turn to such teams as rise to the leadership inside the institution. In great universities find the best team in one department, and let it defend the honor of the university against a similar team from a rival university,—two teams of engineers competing this week, two "Aggie" teams next, two arts teams the third, and so on. In the meantime let the intramural competition go merrily on. In smaller institutions and in colleges of the arts and sciences, the class would be the natural unit for competition, and each class team in turn could be called upon to enter the lists against a similarly chosen team from a rival institution. Under some such modification of our present plan no individual student would be called upon to represent his college more than two or three times in a season.

Not so effective, but still having much to commend it, is the proposal to end an athlete's participation on a varsity team when-

ever he has qualified for his varsity letter. He would then withdraw to the ranks of the intramural teams, raise the standard of play there, while new men would compete for the place thus made vacant on the varsity. Such a scheme would require intercollegiate agreement on the conditions of granting letters.

Perhaps the most feasible scheme of all would be the limitation of varsity competition to the senior year. Encourage in every possible way intramural competition under the best coaches available through the first three years. The men who rise to the top are rewarded by playing on the honor team in their last year. They pass off the scene by graduation, and a new group fights for their places.

It has also been suggested to limit participation to one year of varsity sport. Any reasonable or workable proposal that will bring intercollegiate football methods more nearly into line with the real objectives of educational institutions deserves our serious consideration.

There certainly is much to be said in favor of a wider personnel getting into the competition. The value of the star athlete would be slight. This would give recruiting and subsidizing a death blow, and make it altogether proper for high-minded, altruistic, benevolent alumni to send as many boys to college as they desire. It would stimulate our program of "athletics for all." It would lessen the distraction which undermines academic achievement. It would put an end to newspaper notoriety, simplify eligibility, and put a great check upon the exploiting of college stars by the promoters of the professional game. Without feature stories and pictures in the dailies from September 1 to Thanksgiving there would be no stars for the professionals to exploit. What objections can be offered?

1. We should not develop such great athletes. Perhaps not, though more games played in a good intramural league where coaching would be given might bring out many men who are now not even interested in the varsity squad. But let me ask, is there any good reason why educational institutions should be training 18 *prima donna* athletes rather than 118, 318, or 918 moderately good athletes? We limit the specialization of undergraduates in most institutions in all other lines of endeavor. Why not in football? Most reasonable men will admit that the major in football sadly needs limitation.

2. It would kill the interest of the players in the game. Not at all. The hundreds of ordinary football players now in a great university would feel that there would be a chance for them to make a real team. The intramural games would be stimulated by the chance for each team, or many of the best teams, to represent the college and share in the honor and prestige. Sport for sport's sake would take the place of the long intensive grind demanded by

the present system, and it is certain that the players would get more real fun out of the game.

3. The interest of the public would be lessened. A "consummation devoutly to be wished," yet I am not sure that this would follow. Spectators have been turned away from the gates week after week by thousands and hundreds of thousands—and a game is a game. Competition is very largely a relative matter. What the public want is a good contest and a part in the great crowd. Most of them have not the slightest appreciation of the finer points of the game.

4. Granted that the public might find the games less interesting, then the gate receipts would decline. Yes, but in very many cases the income would still be entirely adequate. In other cases it might be necessary to provide for the sport from the endowment funds or by special appropriation, an expense entirely justifiable if the results obtained are what schools and colleges are built for, making character. If a proposed practice is right, then administration must of necessity follow.

Or, to answer the financial objection in another way. What justification is there for any association, or corporation, or alumni committee using a group of college students to produce a great spectacle and make big money?

Would it not be just as reasonable for an association or corporation with a graduate manager to use twenty-five or thirty undergraduates of the Harvard School of Business Administration or of the Wharton School of Finance to build up and operate a great department store to serve the public (special prices to alumni), and fill the coffers of the institution? Would not the Electrical Engineering Society of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology or of Georgia Tech be justified in running a factory with the aid of a manager and foreman to manufacture motors, generators, and electrical apparatus, provided they made money for their *alma mater*?

After all, the great objective of our intercollegiate football is morale, unity of thought and purpose, loyalty to our college and its traditions, and clean recreation. There is nothing at all to prove that the achievement of these objectives is dependent upon fifteen, twenty, thirty thousand dollar coaching staffs, upon two or three million dollar stadia, upon fifteen boys picked from fifteen thousand. Let us face this situation soberly. Can we block the wheels of the Juggernaut? Can we retint the hide of the white elephant? This National Collegiate Athletic Association can accomplish this stupendous task if it has the will to do so. In my judgment it is high time for us to act. What we want is not more rules and restrictions and affidavits, but a change in methods which will make such things unnecessary.

IV. INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETICS FROM THE VIEWPOINT OF EDUCATION.*

PROFESSOR G. E. DAWSON, INTERNATIONAL Y. M. C. A. COLLEGE.

Two fundamental assumptions are involved throughout my discussion of this topic. The first one is, that a college is an educational institution. There may be some doubt just now, both among serious-minded people and among those a bit cynical and flippant, as to whether young men and young women, in large numbers, really go to college to be educated. But among people like ourselves there can be no doubt that a college *is* an educational institution, and that college faculties, individually and collectively, if they understand at all their professional rôle in civilization, and respect it, are educators.

This is not to construe the meaning of a college narrowly. Education is a large enterprise. A college, as an educational institution, may be something of a social exchange, a means of getting up in the world. It may be something of an amusement center where young people go to while away a few years in an enjoyable manner. It may be something of an infirmary, where youth feeble in body or mind may be cared for, and where robust youth wounded in the battles of the stadium and gridiron may be patched up. It may even be something of a reformatory, dealing with moral delinquents that perplexed parents have handed on to it for treatment. But all these things, if a college undertakes to provide for them, are really incidental, or, it may be, accidental. The college is primarily an educational institution.

The second fundamental assumption is, that intercollegiate athletics involve the same physical, psychological, and pedagogical factors that are involved in all athletics, or, indeed, in all physical plays and activities of whatsoever nature. When a boy enters an intercollegiate football game, baseball game, rowing match, or anything else, he takes the same body and mind with him that he uses in all physical activities that involve the essential physical and mental processes of life. He is subject to the same laws of nature in the one case as in the other. What he does, and what is done to him, becomes therefore a causative factor in modifying his body and mind. Whatever agencies control such activities on the part of the boy are legitimately conditioned by the same pedagogical principles and laws that condition his other physical activities related to college life.

All this may be regarded as a scientific truism; and yet the failure to apprehend it accounts for all the conflicts between intercollegiate athletics and the other interests of college life. If the

* Portions of this paper have already appeared in the *Physical Education Review*, November, 1923.

simple biological and psychological truth that the college student's life is subject to identical natural laws, whether he is functioning in intercollegiate athletics or otherwise, were clearly understood and respected, colleges, as educational institutions, would not allow any athletic situation to grow up that distracts and dissipates the energy of students in the way that so generally prevails. The integration of intercollegiate athletics with other college activities, whether physical or mental, is fundamentally a matter of controlling and directing human energy economically; and the first requisite in such control and direction of energy in a body of students is to recognize that if the college is indeed an educational institution, then all athletics, whether on the campus or off of it, must be regarded as an integral part of the educational program, and treated accordingly.

With these fundamental assumptions granted, as I hope they may be, namely, that the college is an educational institution, and that intercollegiate athletics, as all other forms of activity related to college life, are to be judged in terms of education, I now desire to discuss intercollegiate athletics as an educational function. If, then, intercollegiate athletics are to be integrated with physical education in general, and, indeed, with all other processes of college education, it is obvious that we must seek the factors in common. Here, I believe, is the most urgent problem confronting not only college faculties but public school educators, and parents themselves, in the relations, for good or evil, between the modern athletic movement and the various educational activities of the standardized type. It is obvious that there is little recognition of any vital educational content in athletics, whether of the playground or of the gymnasium type. The plays of children, the athletic contests of older boys and girls, the various exercises of the gymnasium, are not usually thought of in relation to intelligence, or the training of the mind in any way comparable with the types of intellectual culture supposed to be given in the schools and colleges. People, in general, believe their children get health, amusement, and, possibly, social and moral training out of their playground activities; and educators themselves, including large numbers of physical educators, see no more in the plays of children, athletic contests, and gymnastic exercises, than physical development, physical hygiene, recreation, and some possible moralizing influences. All of which is surely important, but it is not education, as education is ordinarily understood. That is to say, its relations to the human intellect are not seen; and every tradition of education, from its beginnings in racial history down to the most recent educational enterprise, stresses the intellectual factors in education. Thus it is that college faculties, and other educators, find it so hard to make children's play, the athletic activities of youth, or gymnastic exercises, a really effective part

of the educational programs. Nor is it probable that they ever will control such physical activities for educational ends, until there is a radical change in their philosophy of mind, and of education.

Throughout human history, the philosophy of mind and of education has been largely controlled by static and passive conceptions. The dynamic and motor content of mind and life have been overlooked. The intellect has been regarded from the viewpoint of symbolic sense-impressions and of thought. The motor factors in intellect have not been adequately recognized. Human consciousness has been evaluated essentially in terms of knowledge derived through words and mathematical symbols, and of thought stimulated and directed by such symbolically derived knowledge. Only recently, I heard one of the most distinguished classical educators in the United States summarize the essentials of education, and this was his summary: (1) The historical branches of knowledge, because only through them can we get an understanding of man's life; (2) The mathematical branches, because only through them can we understand the physical world; and (3) The languages, because they are our most complete media of self-expression. Not to mention anything else in this cross-section view of human culture, consider the significance of a philosophy of mind which could assert that language is the most complete form of self-expression. Such a philosophy can, of course, find no place for athletics, or any other form of physical education, in the training of the mind. One need not wonder that in the institution of learning represented by this educator, intercollegiate athletics are about as far removed from the regular educational program as the north pole is from the south pole.

And yet there has been extant in the educational world for centuries the view that motor activity is influential in training the mind. From Rabelais down through the long line of educational reformers, educational theory, and, to a less extent, educational practice has shifted from the passive conception of mind, and the wax-tablet conception of education, to a dynamic conception of mind, and a conception of education through doing things. To this more or less empirical indorsement of motor education, there has been added within recent years the testimony of biology and scientific psychology. These sciences emphasize the primary significance of the motor organs and functions. Not only has the human body become what it is very largely through the motor functions it has performed, but the nervous system also has been fashioned fundamentally by its motor functions. Some neurologists believe that in the evolution of the nervous system, effector, or motor neurones were first differentiated and specialized out of the body substance; and that the receptor, or sensory, neurones,

and the adjustor, or association, neurones have been developed incidentally to the evolution of motor mechanisms.

Considering, now, intercollegiate athletics, and all other forms of physical activity that may be included in a unified program of physical education, let us analyze the factors common to these physical activities and the general college program, with a view to discovering the educational function of athletics. All education, in the light of the biological sciences, must conform to the laws of individual and racial development, if it is really to further the aims of man's life upon this earth. Fundamentally, there are three ways of improving the life of man, individually and racially, so far as the mastery of his environment and himself is concerned: (1) through making his life more sensitive to his surrounding world; (2) through making his subjective response to stimuli more effective, and thus bringing an ever-increasing area of his surrounding world within the bounds of his consciousness; and (3) through making his powers of self-expression more adequate, so that the control of his body, and, through this, the environment in which he lives, may be more complete. The life of man, in other words, is modified progressively through improving the receptor, adjustor, and effector organs and functions. It is therefore the province of any comprehensive program of education to address itself to these ends. What is the part of physical education in such a program?

The part of physical education, scientifically directed, in such an educational program, is the same part that physical activity in general has played in biological evolution. First of all, then, physical activity sensitizes life. This is true especially of the tactile and kinæsthetic sensibilities, which are the most fundamental; but it is also true, if, indeed, less obvious, of visual and auditory sensibilities. Those genera and species of living creatures that have developed the most perfect organs of activity are the most sensitive to their environment. Thus animals are more sensitive than plants, and the higher animals are at once more active and more sensitive than the lower animals. This sensitiveness shows itself particularly in the sense of touch and the kinæsthetic, or muscle, sense. Wherever animals have developed unusual mobility either in the organism as a whole or in specialized organs, their tactile and kinæsthetic sensitiveness have been correspondingly acute. Thus the organism of man is undoubtedly the most mobile of all organisms in the animal series, and the sense of touch and the muscle-sense are in man the most delicate. In the evolution of specific organs, the same law holds. The trunk of the elephant, the claws and beak of the parrot, the hands of the ape and of man, are the most highly specialized organs of activity. They are the most effectively mobile. They are likewise the most sensitive to tactile and kinæsthetic stimuli. What is true of the

relation between mobility of structures and sensitivity, in the ascending scale of life among animal species, is also true as affecting individual forms of life. Thus the tongue is the most mobile organ in the human body, and, next to that, the index finger on the hand that is more used. These organs are at the same time the most sensitive in the order named. As we go from the more peripheral, and more mobile, organs of the body, like the eyes, mouth, fingers, toes, etc., to the more central, and immobile, organs, like the upper parts of the arms and legs, the abdomen, thorax, etc., tactile and kinæsthetic sensitiveness correspondingly decreases.

From all such facts, now well established by experiment and observation, the generalization is warranted, that in the evolution of species and in individual types, sensitiveness, and, more especially, tactile and kinæsthetic sensitiveness, increases in direct ratio to activity,—that is to say, to the mobility of species, individuals, and specific organs. In a word, activity sensitizes life and thus brings it into more intimate and conscious relations with its environment. It must therefore have a constant and determining influence upon the organs of sensation, the perceptual centers of the brain, and the entire complex of mental processes having to do with sense-perceptions, which are the basis of intellect.

In the second place, we have to consider the relation between physical activity and the integration of the factors of consciousness resulting from sensation. In other words, what is the fundamental significance for the complex processes of mind such as attention, memory, imagination, reason, etc., of the motor functions of life? What has already been said about the general biological and psychological significance of physical action for the specific forms of sensitiveness, and the resulting sense-perceptions, gives us our clue in this connection. The more sensitive life is, the richer must it be in sense-material, which is the warp and woof of all intellectual processes. Attention, memory, imagination, reason, judgment, and all the rest, in the last analysis depend upon the quantity and quality of sensations. From the days of John Locke to the present time, it has been an axiom with scientific students of the mind that everything that is in the intellect must first have been in the senses.

Nowhere, perhaps, have the current scientific views of the fundamental biological and psychological relation between physical activity and intellect been more clearly summarized than in a recent book by James Johnstone, entitled "The Philosophy of Biology." I quote from this book: "If the results of modern physiology teach us anything in an unequivocal way, they teach us this—that the organs of activity, muscles, glands, and so on, and the organs of sense and communication, are integrally one series of parts, and that apart from motor activity nervous activity is an

aimless kind of thing. It is because we act that we think and disentangle the images of things presented to us by our organs of sense, and subject all that is in the stream of consciousness to conceptual analysis." Carrying this line of reasoning into the realm of our most fundamental intellectual concepts, Johnstone continues, "Our geometry, therefore, is founded upon concepts derived from our modes of activity, that makes this the only geometry possible to us. Euclidean geometry does not depend on the constitution of the external universe, but on the nature of the organism itself." "Our straight lines are really the directions in which we move from one point to another point in such a way as to involve the least exertion; they are the shortest distances between two points, and if we deviate from them we exert a greater degree of activity than if we had moved along them." "What we call space, depends on our intuition of bodily exertion." How fundamental action is to intellect, is thus described: "Perception, that is, knowledge of the world, arises from acting; and as our actions, when carried out intelligently, become almost infinitely varied, the environment appears to us in very many aspects. In every action we modify that part of our surroundings on which we operate." "So long as our thinking relates only to our acting, its exercise is legitimate. But if its object is pure speculation its results may be illusory, for a method has been applied to objects other than those for which it was evolved."

These principles of activity as a conditioning force in shaping the human intellect have a far more majestic application at the hands of Einstein, who is just now startling the educated world into new activity by his conception of the relativity of all things. Einstein reduces all phenomena in the universe, both cosmic and human, to motion, that is, to activity. Our conceptions of space, as already quoted from Johnstone, are derived from our activities. But our conceptions of time are ultimately also derived from our activities, for time is duration of exertion, as space is extent of exertion. So, too, are our conceptions of cause and effect derived from our activities, for cause is the sense of exertion, and effect is the sense of its end. Thus all the great categories of the human intellect depend upon activity. In other words, activity is the beginning and end of consciousness. The significance of this for all education is staggering, as judged by most of our current passive and static intellectual culture. Its significance for physical education, as a new method of not only training the human mind, but of literally creating the human mind, is hardly less staggering.

Finally, we have to consider physical education in relation to bodily control and the control of the surrounding world. How may physical education train in such a way as to bring the various physical organs under the control of intelligence? Here we are face to face with a fundamental problem of education and of life

itself. For all mental development, and all education whose purpose is mental development, are to be judged by the degree in which the mind controls the organs of its self-expression, and, through these, the surrounding world upon which all life depends. We have already found that both biologically and psychologically considered, action determines sensation and intelligence. Among species and individuals, evolution proceeds through the growth of intellect, and the enlargement of consciousness, resulting from increasing complexity of activities. Now, it is equally true that the evolution of mind has as its supreme end an ever-increasing efficiency of action. We live not to *be*, but to *do*; not to *feel* and to *think*, but to realize the ends of feeling and thinking in *creative activity*. In the language of the poet Goethe, "In the beginning was the deed"; and from that far-off time creation among things and men has been an eternal epic of deeds.

Since physical education, more than any other type of education whatsoever, centers its attention in action, in bringing physical self-expression under the control of the mind, it is obvious that physical education potentially and at its best is at once identified with the creative activities that have shaped life from the beginning. This was Froebel's vision of the significance of children's spontaneous plays. This is the vision of all modern prophets of education, from Francis W. Parker to President Eliot, in the stress laid upon education through doing. Neither Froebel, nor Parker, nor President Eliot may have spoken in terms of field sports or gymnastic exercises, but they had in mind the same philosophy of life and of education by which current physical education should be judged. It is the philosophy of action, of doing things, of controlling the physical organs through which life becomes conscious and efficient in the mastery of its fate. Back of all spontaneous play of children, back of all organized athletic sports, back of all systematic gymnastic training, works the law of self-expression and self-realization through doing things. All physical education, at its best, is creative self-activity,—creating, first of all, a body, and then a mind through conscious bodily control.

Guided by these general biological and psychological considerations, I have investigated, during the past five years, the physical and psychological qualities of all the students in my classes in experimental psychology, in the International Y. M. C. A. College, at Springfield, Massachusetts. These students, approximately four hundred in number, comprise all the men passing through the sophomore class of the college during the last five years. They average twenty-two years of age, and are distributed between the physical and secretarial departments, in an approximate ratio of 75 per cent physical men to 25 per cent secretarial men.

This body of young men may be theoretically regarded as un-

usually good material for testing any possible correlations between physical activity and the primary mental functions involved in education as analyzed in the foregoing discussion. Autobiographical information obtained from each student indicates that a large percentage of the young men who come to the Springfield Y. M. C. A. College are of an unusually active, or motor, type of men. From early boyhood, most of them have been fond of athletics of some kind, and many of them have won more or less distinction in their home communities on athletic teams. This is so generally true of the physical students that the contrary is an exception; but even of the secretarial students the same is frequently true. It seems to me doubtful if there is a college in the world where so high a percentage of young men may be said to represent a process of athletic selection. Here, then, should be an excellent field for studying the correlation between physical activity and the more basic qualities of the psychic life which enter into all education. Such a conviction, at any rate, has inspired and guided my study of the problem.

As affecting, then, the first division of our inquiry, namely, the relation between physical activity and perceptual sensitiveness, my investigation of these 400 Y. M. C. A. College men has yielded the following results:—(1) in tactile sensitiveness, as determined by experimental analysis of touch-discrimination in the index finger, the average is 1.5 millimeters, which is 25 per cent more sensitive than the average of college men in general. Moreover, the physical group of men are more sensitive in touch-discrimination than are the secretarial group, in the proportion of 1.4 millimeters to 1.7 millimeters; (2) in kinæsthetic sensitiveness, as determined by space and weight discrimination, the average for space is 3.4', or 15 per cent superior to the general average for male adults; and for weight, is 2.2 grams, or 45 per cent superior to the general average. Here again the physical students are more sensitive than the secretarial, in the proportion of 3.3' to 4.7' for space, and 2.1 grams to 2.3 grams for weight; (3) in visual sensitiveness, as determined by color discrimination, not one case of color-blindness has been found, as compared with somewhat more than 4 per cent of color-blind men among the general population; (4) in auditory sensitiveness, as determined by discrimination of the upper limits of tone-perception and of pitch, the average for the former is 20,270 vibrations per second and for the latter is two vibrations per second. While we have no generally established standards of tone-perception and pitch discrimination, my own tests of a considerable number of men and women lead me to believe that these students are considerably more sensitive to tone and pitch than the average man.

Again, as affecting the second division of our inquiry, namely, the relation of physical activity to the more complex functions of

the intellect, as attention, perception, and thought, the following results were obtained. Using a reaction-time apparatus and testing quickness of response to stimuli of sight, hearing, and touch, it was found that these men perceived and thought more quickly than the average man, by 22 per cent for sight; 12 per cent for hearing; and 8 per cent for touch,—the records being .154", .162", and .151", respectively. In these tests also, the physical students made a better record than the secretarial students by a clear margin.

Finally, as affecting the relation between physical activity and motor control, it was found that in speed and accuracy of hand movements, the Springfield College students average 8 per cent better than college men in general, as regards speed; and 1.5 per cent, as regards accuracy.

In general, therefore, this series of experiments on a rather specialized group of young men indicate that physical activities of the athletic type are probably correlated with unusually acute sense-perceptions; with fundamental powers of association and integration of the factors of consciousness, above the average; and with ability in conscious physical self-control superior to the average man. These results, so far as they go bear out the theoretical possibilities of the case. While our investigation has thus far been tentative, and needs now to be broadened and extended to include tests of groups of students before they have taken athletic training, and after several years of such training, nevertheless the data thus far accumulated suggest that physical education, scientifically directed for intellectual ends, may profoundly modify the essential factors of the human mind. And this is no more than an experimental proof of what general biological and psychological theory has suggested is implicit in the evolution of the minds of young animals and children through play activities.

If, then, the rational control of athletics may be made to yield educational results in the fashioning of the intellect, it seems to me clear that here is the guiding principle in the control of intercollegiate athletics. Intercollegiate athletics, from an educational point of view, should be considered as a part of the general program of physical education. The entire student body should take part in gymnastics and field sports, throughout their academic life, these gymnastics and sports being selected for definite educational purposes, and adapted to the needs, physical and psychological, of developing youth. All such physical activities should be conceived of in the light of our modern scientific knowledge of the *formative* influences of play, and of the *reformatory* influences of corrective gymnastics. That is to say, in physical education, as in all education that conforms to the laws of life, developmental and corrective training should go hand in hand. Intercollegiate athletics should thus merely extend the area of stimulus among

competitive groups, and enlarge the community ideals of physical education, and intensify popular interest. In other words, intercollegiate athletics should be intercollegiate education, and thus fall into the category of enlarged group-contacts similar to those established among educational communities along lines of literature, science, art, and all other forms of competitive and coöperative culture. This, it seems to me, is not to suggest an impractical dream, but to disclose a necessary implication of any rational direction of the energies of youth in ways economical and constructive for the larger ends of education, and of life.

APPENDIX I

REPORT OF THE TREASURER, 1923.

FRANK W. NICOLSON, *Treasurer*, in account with the National Collegiate Athletic Association.

DR.

1922.			
Dec.	28	To balance forward	\$3430.04
		To dues from members as follows:	
Dec.	28	University of Illinois	25.00
		University of Georgia	25.00
		University of Maine	25.00
		Kansas State Agricultural College	25.00
		Westminster College	25.00
		John B. Stetson University	25.00
		St. Stephen's College	25.00
		West Virginia Wesleyan University	25.00
1923.			
Jan.	8	University of Florida	25.00
	15	Clemson Agricultural College	50.00
		Ohio State University	25.00
		International Y. M. C. A. College	25.00
	17	American Sports Publishing Company (football)	1112.38
	21	University of Vermont	25.00
	22	West Texas State Normal College	25.00
	23	Phillips Academy, Andover	10.00
	27	Stevens Institute	25.00
		Harvard University	25.00
		United States Naval Academy	25.00
	29	Williams College	25.00
		Vanderbilt University	25.00
		Cornell University	25.00
		Washington and Jefferson College	25.00
		University of Pennsylvania	25.00
		DePauw University	25.00
		Colgate University	25.00
	30	Amherst College	25.00
	31	Wesleyan University	25.00
Feb.	1	Hamilton College	25.00
		Columbia University	25.00
	3	Lehigh University	25.00
		Lafayette College	25.00
		Mount Union College	25.00
		University of Chicago	25.00
		University of Rochester	25.00
		Boston College	25.00
	5	Swarthmore College	25.00
		Knox College	25.00
		Yale University	25.00
	6	Baylor University	25.00
	7	University School, Cleveland	10.00
		Bowdoin College	25.00

	7	Pennsylvania State College	25.00
	8	Carnegie Institute of Technology	25.00
	12	Oberlin College	25.00
		Catholic University of America	25.00
		Ohio Wesleyan University	25.00
		New Hampshire College	25.00
		University of Oklahoma	25.00
	15	Leland Stanford University	25.00
	16	Trinity College	25.00
		Dartmouth College	25.00
		University of the South	25.00
		Rutgers College	25.00
	19	Tufts College	25.00
	21	Worcester Polytechnic Institute	25.00
	22	University of Virginia	25.00
	24	Georgia School of Technology	25.00
		American Sports Publishing Company (track)	28.96
		American Sports Publishing Company (soccer)	46.38
	26	Purdue University	25.00
		State University of Iowa	25.00
Mar.	3	Indiana University	25.00
	5	University of Wisconsin	25.00
	10	Alfred University	25.00
		University of Delaware	25.00
		Miami University	25.00
	12	Kansas Intercollegiate Athletic Conference	25.00
	15	Worcester Academy	10.00
	19	University of Kansas	25.00
	20	Massachusetts Agricultural College	25.00
	22	United States Military Academy	25.00
		Cornell College	25.00
Apr.	12	Interest from Savings Bank76
	16	University of Cincinnati	25.00
	23	Denison University	25.00
May	2	American Sports Publishing Company (swimming) ...	29.74
	12	Franklin and Marshall College	25.00
June	6	Share of Basket Ball Royalty	500.00
July	12	Pacific Northwest Intercollegiate Conference	25.00
Aug.	27	A. A. Stagg—refund	300.00
	30	Carleton College	25.00
Oct.	29	Tome School	10.00
		New York Military Academy	10.00
	30	Princeton University	25.00
		Interest from Savings Bank	29.14
	31	United States Naval Academy	25.00
		Mercersburg Academy	10.00
Nov.	1	University of Pittsburgh	25.00
	2	Miami University	25.00
		Drake University	25.00
		Grinnell College	25.00
	5	Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College	25.00
		Washington and Lee University	25.00
		Lawrenceville School	10.00
	7	University of Akron	25.00
	9	Bates College	25.00
		Northwestern University	25.00
	10	University of Texas	25.00
		University of Illinois	25.00
		University of North Carolina	25.00

		Michigan Agricultural College	25.00
		Iowa State College	25.00
	12	University of Nebraska	25.00
	13	Fordham University	25.00
	14	Brown University	25.00
	15	Haverford College	25.00
	16	International Y. M. C. A. College	25.00
	17	University of Cincinnati	25.00
	19	Ohio State University	25.00
		University of Minnesota	25.00
		Rice Institute	25.00
		Case School of Applied Science	25.00
	23	University of Virginia	25.00
	26	Purdue University	25.00
	30	Union College	25.00
		New York University	25.00
		Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute	25.00
Dec.	1	University of Colorado	25.00
	5	DePauw University	25.00
		Johns Hopkins University	25.00
		Massachusetts Institute of Technology	25.00
	13	Washington University	25.00
	15	Centre College	25.00
	19	College of the City of New York	25.00
		Southern California Intercollegiate Athletic Conference	25.00
	24	Alabama Polytechnic Institute	25.00
		Syracuse University	25.00
		University of Missouri	25.00
		University of Wisconsin	25.00
		A. A. Stagg—rebate	17.94
		Interest on Liberty Loan	21.25

\$8486.59

Examined and found correct.

H. N. LENDALL.

Auditor.

Meeting occurred at Army and Navy Club, New York, between Colonel Breckenridge, Mrs. Hoover, General Pierce, Dr. Fisher.

Colonel Johnson, Dr. Brown, Jr., and Mr. Elwood S. Brown of the Federation Executive Committee, and Messrs. Prout, Rubien, MacCabe, Bowie, and Mills, constituting the committee of the A. A. U. At this meeting an informal proposal was made by the Federation group that the A. A. U. come into the Federation on the same basis as other national agencies had joined, retaining responsibility for the conduct of national championships in track and field, boxing, and wrestling. Mr. Prout of the A. A. U. stated that he would circularize the various associations of his organization, secure their opinion, and send a written communication to the Federation.

MAY 1, 1923.

No word having come from the A. A. U. group to May 1, Colonel Breckenridge enlisted the good offices of John T. McGovern, who arranged for a second conference, which occurred at the Princeton Club, New York, on May 24, 1923.

MAY 24, 1923.

At this conference there were present, for the Federation, Colonel Breckenridge, General Pierce, Captain Train, Mr. Myrick, Dr. Fisher, Elwood S. Brown; for the A. A. U., Mr. Prout, Mr. Rubien, Mr. Hulburt, Mr. McGovern, Colonel Mills. The net result of this meeting was the summing-up statement by Mr. Prout to the effect that it might be possible for the Federation and the A. A. U. to reach an agreement under the terms of which all athletic competition within the Federation should be regarded as closed competition, and therefore not coming under the purview of the A. A. U., and further that the A. A. U. would offer no opposition to the organization of district or state federations throughout the country. Mr. Prout further suggested that a committee of three be appointed by the president of the Federation to meet with a committee of three to be appointed by himself, to further discuss this situation in the light of his suggestion above outlined.

SEPTEMBER 8, 1923.

Again the Federation took the initiative in arranging for a conference between the committees of three, which took place in the Army and Navy Club in New York City on September 8, 1923, at which the Federation was represented by General Pierce, Colonel Johnson, and Elwood S. Brown, and the A. A. U. by Mr. Prout, Mr. MacCabe, and Mr. Rubien. The net result of the meeting was a suggestion coming from Mr. Prout that an "agreement, working arrangement, or alliance" might be effected, the following points to be considered and acted upon.

1. That the Amateur Athletic Union recognize the registrations of constituent members of the National Amateur Federation and permit such members to participate in Amateur Athletic Union meets without insisting on Amateur Athletic Union registration.
2. That the Amateur Athletic Union waive its present policy with regard to sanctions and refrain from insisting on Amateur Athletic Union sanctions for meets between two or more constituent members or athletes representing two or more constituent members of the Federation.
3. That the Amateur Athletic Union retain its present status as a duly recognized governing body in the sports over which it now has jurisdiction in the United States, and that its status as such sports-governing body be recognized and supported by the National Amateur Athletic Federation both nationally and internationally.
4. That the National Amateur Athletic Federation agree to hold no national or district championships, but that the Federation shall recognize Amateur Athletic Union championships in all the sports over which the Amateur Athletic Union now claims jurisdiction.
5. That a method of mutual representation of the Amateur Athletic Union in the Federation and the Federation in the Amateur Athletic Union, similar to that now followed in our relations with allied bodies, be followed.
6. That the Amateur Athletic Union agree to amend its constitution and general rulings to conform to the terms of the agreement.
7. That the Amateur Athletic Union and the Federation, including its constituent members, agree to accept the certificate of each other and to recognize all disqualifications made by each.

The understanding was reached that Mr. Prout's tentative proposals be put in writing by them, submitted to the Federation, and, if acceptable, the steps necessary would be taken to present the proposition and amendments to the Amateur Athletic Union Conference in Detroit, November 18.

No communication of any sort was received prior to the A. A. U. Convention.

On November 24 a printed bulletin was issued by the A. A. U. giving the text of the report of the "Special Committee on the Conference with the National Amateur Athletic Federation," signed by William C. Prout, chairman. In December, a copy of said bulletin was secured, and the following letter was thereupon written:

December 13, 1923.

Mr. William C. Prout,
President Amateur Athletic Union,
305 Broadway, City.

Dear Sir:

I am surprised to learn from Bulletin No. 1 of the Amateur Athletic Union, issued November 24, the reasons given by you for concluding that the committee of the Amateur Athletic Federation, consisting of Colonel Johnson, Mr. Elwood Brown, and myself, withdrew its tentative acceptance of the proposal made by your committee on September 16, for a working agreement between the two organizations.

I have written Mr. Rubien somewhat at length in regard to this matter and explained that our committee understood that you were to furnish it with a written statement of your proposal and, if this was acceptable, you would present it to your various district associations and in time for consideration at the Annual Conference. It is quite evident that there is a serious misunderstanding of what was agreed upon at the September 16 conference; however, I note that you recommend that a "committee representing the Amateur Athletic Union should be appointed to await the pleasure of the National Amateur Athletic Federation at its meeting to be held in December of this year."

Will you please inform me as to whether or not the above-mentioned committee was appointed and, if so, give me a written proposal of a working agreement which we can present to the coming conference. This conference is to be held in Washington beginning at 10 a. m., December 31.

Very truly yours,
PALMER E. PIERCE.

In reply there was received this letter.

December 17, 1923.

Mr. Palmer E. Pierce,
Room 1207, 26 Broadway, City.

Dear Sir:

In reply to your letter of December 13 regarding the report of the Amateur Athletic Union Committee to the National Amateur Athletic Federation as published in Bulletin No. 1, I beg to advise you that at the present meeting of the Amateur Athletic Union in Detroit, it was voted to appoint a committee to await the pleasure of the National Amateur Athletic Federation in this matter, and a committee consisting of the same gentlemen who composed the committee during the past year has been appointed. The proposals which our subcommittee made on September 16 in conference with your subcommittee is the proposition which we would like to have your ideas on.

Will you kindly inform me as to what action the Federation takes on these proposals?

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM C. PROUT,
President.

[The above report was submitted to the Federation by the Chairman of the Committee, General Palmer E. Pierce.]